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Daily Report

# East Asia

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# Daily Report
## East Asia

*FBIS-EAS-92-059* *26 March 1992*

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## Japan

### Minister Proposes Freezing Dairy Produce Prices

*OW2603044292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0355 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—Japan's farm minister proposed Thursday to a ministry council that the fiscal 1992 government-guaranteed price of milk used to make butter and skim milk be left unchanged at 76.75 yen per kilogram, ministry officials said.

Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Minister Masami Tanabu also proposed to the Dairy Produce Subcommittee of the Livestock Industry Promotion Council that the limits on the quantity subject to government subsidies remain unchanged at 2.4 million tons, the officials said. The council is an advisory body to a farm minister.

The subcommittee is likely to make recommendations in line with the minister's proposals Friday, upon which the ministry will make an official decision by the end of the month, they said.

This will be the first time in three years for a freeze to be put on the government-guaranteed prices for dairy products.

Tanabu also proposed freezing the "stability index prices" for butter and skim milk, at which the government intervenes to prevent fluctuations of their wholesale prices, at 1,051 yen per kilogram and 12,663 yen per 25 kilograms, respectively.

The standard purchase price of raw milk for processed products charged to dairy product makers would also be frozen at 65.40 yen per kilogram, the officials said.

The ministry had wanted to cut Japanese dairy produce prices for fiscal 1992 to show its willingness to reduce farm trade protection in consideration of requests to open the nation's dairy produce market in the Uruguay Round of multilateral trade talks, the officials said.

But agricultural groups and some members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) had expressed strong opposition to the ministry's plan because of a sharp 8.5 percent rise in production costs in Hokkaido, a major producing area in northernmost Japan, and consideration of July's election for the House of Councillors.

Under the circumstances, negotiations between the government and the LDP had faced rough going until early Thursday, when both sides finally agreed to leave the prices unchanged and to pay an allowance for management to farmers from the budget earmarked for related measures, the officials said.

### Tokyo Urges Agreement on Chemical Weapons

*OW2603114892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1126 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Geneva, March 26 KYODO—Japan called Thursday for promoting disarmament talks based on an Australian-proposed draft chemical weapons convention.

Ambassador to the Conference on Disarmament Mitsuro Donowaki also announced that Japan would back The Hague as the venue for an international organization to oversee limitations on chemical weapons.

Donowaki told a plenary session of the conference at the United Nations European headquarters that adoption of the Australian draft would facilitate an end to differences between nations over inspection and verification.

Several sites have been considered for a proposed organization for the prohibition of chemical weapons, including Australia, Switzerland and Yugoslavia, but this is the first time Japan has openly backed the proposal for The Hague.

In his speech, he called for early agreement on the disposal of biological weapons and said that a ban on nuclear testing should be a priority now that the cold war has ended.

Donowaki said the Japanese Government "has traditionally attached special importance" to the issue of nuclear testing.

### Tokyo Urges U.S. To Accept $CO_2$ Reduction Plan

*OW2603043792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0347 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—Japan urged the United States on Thursday to agree to an internationally proposed plan that would set a schedule for reducing emissions of carbon dioxide, a gas linked with global warming.

"The U.S. accounts for one-fourth of the world's carbon dioxide emissions and has a big impact" on the environment, Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato said.

"Our government will try to persuade the U.S. to agree to establishing a timetable. It is essential that both industrialized and developing countries participate in resolving environmental problems" Kato told a regularly scheduled news conference.

On Tuesday, U.S. President George Bush said he is prepared to sign a global treaty on climatic change at the "Earth Summit" in Brazil this June, but rejected a proposed international treaty that would schedule specific reductions in carbon dioxide emissions.

In a message to Congress delivered with the administration's annual environment report, Bush said commitments to reduce carbon dioxide should be made by nations individually.

Japan and many European countries favor internationally agreed rates of reduction.

## U.S. Company's Suit Stirs Concern Among Firms

*OW2603133992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1302 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—Japanese electronics and semiconductor manufacturers are seriously concerned about Loral Fairchild Corp.'s suit against them and other companies for alleged patent infringement, industry sources said Thursday.

Loral, a U.S. military electronic systems maker, sued 31 companies, including U.S. sales subsidiaries of Sony Corp., Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., and Canon Inc., and four U.S. and South Korean makers for several billions of dollars.

The suit raises serious concern because it involves two patents for the charge-coupled device (CCD), an "electronic eye" used in video cameras, facsimile machines, copiers, and other electronics products, the sources said.

The Japanese companies named in the suit denied any patent infringement.

The suit followed Minolta Camera Co.'s agreement to pay 16 billion yen to Honeywell Inc. of the United States to settle their disputes over its violation of the U.S. firm's patents involving auto focusing technology.

The sources said patent disputes between Japanese and U.S. companies could increase.

Japan's production of CCDs totals about 40 billion yen a year, but output of CCD-based products amounts to hundreds of billions of yen, according to industry estimates.

## FTC Investigates Electronics Manufacturers

*OW2603011792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0044 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—The Fair Trade Commission (FTC) has started investigating alleged price-fixing by four makers of audiovisual equipment, the NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported Thursday.

The companies being probed are Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Toshiba Corp., Sony Corp., and Hitachi Sales, the economic daily said.

The FTC suspects the four firms illegally fixed the prices of their television sets, videocassette recorders, and other audiovisual equipment at retail stores across the nation.

FTC investigators carried out on-the-spot checks Wednesday at dozens of retailers, the paper said.

It said the makers had allegedly directed retailers to set uniform discount prices for the products, and hinted at a cut-off in supplies if the price recommendations were not followed.

The paper said most of the retailers adopted the suggested discount prices, because they wanted to avoid a price war.

Under Japan's Antimonopoly Law, manufacturers of electrical appliances can set "maker-recommended" retail prices, but cannot recommend discount prices or force retailers to follow their suggestions.

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. in Osaka acknowledged the FTC carried out an on-the-spot check at its Tokyo-based sales affiliate, but refused to make specific comments on the investigation, reasoning the FTC's study has just begun.

One official of the company, however, expressed his disappointment saying, "the FTC's doubt itself is a shock to the industry."

Sony Corp. also refrained from making any comment.

Hitachi Sales Co. denied the alleged illegal control to restrict retailers from bargaining.

Some industry sources said, however, they wish to improve profitability by holding market prices higher, mainly for popular merchandise, amid a slumping audiovisual product market.

## Probe Follows U.S. Criticism

*OW2603035492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0332 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—The Fair Trade Commission (FTC) said Thursday it carried out on-the-spot checks Wednesday at a dozen sales companies affiliated with four major audiovisual equipment makers for allegedly violating the Antimonopoly Law.

The companies being investigated are sales affiliates of Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Toshiba Corp., Sony Corp., and Hitachi Ltd.

FTC officials said the companies are suspected of having illegally controlled retail prices for audiovisual products like videocassette recorders last year by restricting retailers from advertising for discount sales and other methods.

The officials said such practices are not exactly price-fixing, but may be regarded as unfair trade practices.

If the suspected acts are proved, the FTC will order the companies involved to discontinue such practices, they said.

Since last year, the FTC has strengthened the reins on antimonopoly violations, following U.S. criticism in

Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) trade talks that Japan's administration on such acts is lax.

Wednesday's raid is part of its efforts to correct questionable acts in sales of home electrical appliances, which have a considerable impact on consumers, a source close to the FTC said.

## SDP Proposes Sharper Hike in Antitrust Fines

*OW2603095292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0904 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—The Social Democratic Party [SDP], challenging what it sees as an insufficient government effort to put teeth in the country's antitrust laws, proposed Thursday a 100-fold hike in criminal penalties on companies found involved in anticompetitive practices.

The No. 1 opposition party proposed that the ceiling of antimonopoly fines be raised to 500 million yen from the current 5 million yen.

The SDP proposal, presented Thursday to the current Diet session, is far stricter than another plan unveiled earlier this month by the Fair Trade Commission (FTC), which envisages a 20-fold raise to 100 million yen in the maximum criminal penalty on those involved in illegal cartels and other antitrust behavior.

The government is to decide at a cabinet meeting Friday on its bill to raise the ceiling of fines to 100 million yen from 5 million yen on companies found violating the antimonopoly law.

Kiyoshi Koiwai, a Diet member of the SDP, said, "it is quite questionable whether the government proposal is sufficient enough for improving Japan's ties with the United States."

Both proposals mark the latest in a series of efforts Japan has made to boost enforcement of its antimonopoly law in line with an agreement on bilateral trade talks with the U.S.

In the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) talks, the U.S. charged that Japan's lax antimonopoly policy encourages collusive practices in businesses, which in turn forms barriers to foreign competitors.

Since the talks produced a final accord in June 1990, Japan has already increased the level of surcharges aimed at recouping illegal profits stemming from price fixing.

To justify the dramatic fine hike, the SDP cited a large gap in capital resources held by companies and individuals.

The current law applies the same 5 million yen punishment to violators regardless of whether they are corporations or individuals.

The SDP also proposed to allow resale price-fixing practices to be applied only for newspapers, books, and other publications and to ban such systems for compact discs and records.

The opposition party also suggested fines of up to 3 million yen on those found involved maintaining resale price fixing on undesignated products and joint boycotting of business transactions, practices it termed as most harmful to creating a competitive market.

The party also proposed more stringent selection of FTC members, which are now dominated by former officials of government agencies like the Finance Ministry and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

The party suggested that the head of the commission and at least two members should not be veteran government officials with more than 20 years experiences.

## Watanabe Meets Russian Culture Minister Sidorov

*OW2603080092 Tokyo KYODO in English 0752 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe said Thursday he has ordered the formulation of a program to boost cultural exchanges between Japan and Russia, particularly the Russian Far East region, according to Foreign Ministry officials.

Officials said Watanabe made the remarks in a meeting with Russian Cultural Minister Yevgeniy Yurievich Sidorov, who arrived in Japan Monday for a six-day visit.

Watanabe told Sidorov he has also ordered the creation of a Japan-Russia Far East exchange liaison council comprised of central and local government officials, as well as regional private groups and concerned individuals.

Officials said the action program, which is expected to be written next month, will involve such activities as sending Japanese language instructors to Russia, especially the Russian Far East, and inviting Russian teachers of the Japanese language to Japan.

They said it also will involve promoting the exchange of television programs and films between the two countries, holding symposia, and facilitating contacts between youths.

Officials said the liaison council, which should begin functioning in mid-April, will serve in part as a forum for discussing cultural exchange policies and creating exchange projects involving the Russian Far East.

They said Russians will be invited to take part in the council's activities as guests or advisers, and that they hoped the Russians would set up a similar council in the Russian Far East.

## Experts To Investigate Russian Nuclear Leak

*OW2603113392 Tokyo KYODO in English 1105 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—Japan will dispatch experts on nuclear energy to a Russian nuclear power station which developed a radiation leak Tuesday, Science and Technology Agency Director General Kanzo Tanigawa said Thursday.

Tanigawa, speaking at a session of the House of Representatives' Committee on Science and Technology, said his agency is ready to send the experts early next week to gather information on the accident.

The Japanese Government has already decided to cooperate with republics of the former Soviet Union to ensure the safety of their nuclear power industry, and the proposed dispatch of three experts next week will be the first stage in this cooperation, officials said.

The experts will visit the area affected by the leak and gather information on its cause.

After flying to Moscow on Sunday and meeting the head of the ministry in charge of the Russian nuclear energy industry, the group will inspect the Leningrad No. 3 reactor, site of the accident, on the outskirts of St. Petersburg. They will spend about 10 days in Russia.

The International Atomic Energy Agency in 1991 began a program of safety evaluations of nuclear power stations in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

The Japanese Government decided late in 1991 to contribute 75 million yen from the science and technology agency and 36 million yen from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry toward the program.

## Saito, ROK Counterpart Discuss Bilateral Ties

*OW2603114492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1129 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—Japanese and South Korean Government officials agreed Thursday on the need to strengthen bilateral ties by holding more frequent meetings between the two countries' top leaders, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Officials said the agreement came in a session of regular high-level political consultations held at the Foreign Ministry.

Deputy Foreign Minister Kunihiko Saito led the Japanese delegation. Chang Man Soon, assistant minister for political affairs at the South Korean Foreign Ministry, led Seoul's delegation.

Officials said Chang only briefly touched on the sensitive issue of demands from some in South Korea for Japanese compensation to wartime "comfort women" who were forced to provide sex for Japanese soldiers during World War II.

Referring to Japan's 1910-1945 colonization of the Korean peninsula, Chang was quoted as saying it is necessary that the Japanese have a better understanding of history, including the issue of comfort women.

Chang said South Korea supports Japan's assumption of a leading role in maintaining and enhancing peace, stability, and prosperity in the Asia-Pacific region.

But he implicitly suggested that Japan should not send its Self-Defense Forces to join United Nations peacekeeping operations, saying Japan's global contributions should be primarily economic.

Saito was quoted as saying Japan's participation in UN peacekeeping missions should by no means be linked to the prospect of Japan becoming a military power.

Chang also said that North Korea appeared to be engaging in "delaying tactics" on the issue of international inspections of its nuclear facilities.

He said, however, that pressure on Pyongyang to accept inspections is not enough, and it is vital that dialogue between North and South Koreas be maintained.

Officials said Saito protested a recent agreement between Seoul and Moscow allowing South Korean fishing boats to operate in the waters around four disputed islands off Hokkaido which the defunct Soviet Union seized from Japan at the end of World War II.

He said South Korea's conclusion of the accord just as Japan and Russia were starting serious negotiations on a return of the islands represents "a very serious problem."

Saito said Japan wants Seoul to "deal with the problem, as it cannot have a continuing negative impact on Japan-South Korea fisheries relations and bilateral relations as a whole."

Chang repeated his government's earlier response, saying that South Korea had no intention of damaging Japan's negotiating position on the territorial dispute with Russia.

Also in the meeting, Chang said South Korea agrees with Japan that the United Nations needs to be reorganized, but he indicated that a recomposition of the UN Security Council is something that "needs that support of many countries."

Officials said that while Chang did not mention the Security Council, he was referring to Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's remarks at last January's Security Council summit meeting that it should be reorganized along with other UN organizations.

## Court Supports Deportation Order on PRC Woman

*OW2603032792 Tokyo KYODO in English 0319 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Fukuoka, March 26 KYODO—The Fukuoka District Court dismissed Thursday a deported Chinese

woman's demand for the withdrawal of the deportation order by Japanese immigration authorities who dismissed her claims of being a political refugee.

Presiding Judge Takashi Kawamoto, in handing down the ruling, said the plaintiff, Lin Guizh, had voluntarily, and "based on real intention," signed a paper refusing an oral hearing that allows her to object to the decision that she was an illegal immigrant.

The judge said the improper action of an immigration official who did not have the authority to have her sign the paper does not nullify the decision.

Lin, 25, forced back to China last August, where she was detained by Chinese authorities, was absent when the ruling was handed down.

According to her lawyers, Lin arrived in Okinawa by boat with 230 other Chinese in September 1989.

She sought political asylum claiming she participated in the prodemocracy movement around the time of the military crackdown on demonstrators in Beijing's Tiananmen Square in June 1989.

But Japan deported her to China saying she was an illegal immigrant trying to get a job here.

Lin filed a suit in March 1990 with the Fukuoka District Court and the Tokyo District Court in December 1990 to have the government withdraw its refusal of her request for political refugee status.

The judge said Lin's deportation while her suit was still before the courts interfered with the trial, but is not a reason for nullifying the decision because her deportation was based on legal procedures.

In Beijing late last month, Chinese authorities, in reply to a Japanese Embassy inquiry about Lin, denied she participated in the prodemocracy movement but said she is serving a year of house detention for "reeducation."

A day later the Chinese ambassador to Japan acknowledged she was initially jailed for six months.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Japan accepts Beijing's explanations about Lin.

Human rights groups and other lawyers' groups have protested her deportation, saying it violated the 1951 U.N. Refugee Convention banning the deportation of those with well-founded fear of persecution. Japan ratified the convention in 1982.

## Pakistan Urged To Join Nuclear Control Treaty

*OW2603074292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0726 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa met with a senior Pakistani lawmaker Thursday and urged that his country sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, a Foreign Ministry official said.

"Japan has a strong interest in nuclear nonproliferation. We hope that Pakistan and India will both join" the treaty, Miyazawa was quoted as telling Pakistani Senate Chairman Wasim Sajjad.

Pakistan, which is widely believed to be capable of producing a nuclear bomb, has said it will sign the treaty if India does.

India has expressed reluctance to sign the agreement, which is aimed at curbing the spread of nuclear weapons.

Miyazawa made the remarks after Wasim urged him to support a Pakistani proposal to hold a five-nation conference on regional nuclear issues, the official said.

In the 20-minute meeting, Wasim said he hoped Japan would encourage India to support the proposed talks among the United States, China, Russia, India, and Pakistan.

Miyazawa did not make a direct response, the official said, adding that Japan is watching the proposal "with some interest."

Wasim, in Tokyo on a weeklong visit as head of a parliament delegation, told Miyazawa that Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif hopes to visit Japan soon.

Sharif cancelled a visit planned for last summer because of domestic business.

## Government Praises Burma for 'Flexible Stance'

*OW2603052292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0418 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—Japan praised Myanmar [Burma] on Thursday for demonstrating a "flexible stance" by inviting diplomats to visit its border with Bangladesh that has seen an exodus of tens of thousands of refugees.

"The Myanmar Government has shown a flexible stance by proposing that diplomats and U.N. Under Secretary General (Jan Eliasson) inspect its border with Bangladesh," Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato said.

"We appreciate this position and hope the government will speedily resolve" the refugee issue, Kato said.

Last week, Myanmar's Foreign Minister Ohn Gyaw said his government is making plans for border inspections.

The announcement came after Japan and other countries urged Myanmar to arrange a tour for diplomatic corps in Yangon [Rangoon].

Bangladesh says a massive influx of people from Myanmar's predominantly Muslim Arakan region last week brought the number of refugees to 300,000.

Bangladesh is seeking international intervention to help assure their safe return home. Myanmar's military government has said the refugees were in Myanmar illegally.

Kato declined to comment on concerns voiced by some southeast Asian nations that the exodus of refugees could destabilize the region.

## Mongolia's Foreign Minister Gombosuren Visits

### Asks Financial Cooperation

*OW2503144492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1318 GMT 25 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 25 KYODO—Mongolia's Foreign Relations Minister Tserenpiliyn Gombosuren appealed to Japan on Wednesday to provide active financial cooperation to his country, Japanese Government officials said.

The officials said Gombosuren made the request in a meeting with Kozo Watanabe, minister of international trade and industry.

Gombosuren expressed hope Japan will help Mongolia promote exports to Japan and finance construction of thermal power plants, the officials said.

Watanabe replied Japan is ready to dispatch experts to Mongolia in search for potential goods it has to offer, they said.

The Mongolian minister also asked Japan to lobby a Western trade regulation body to ease export controls on his country, the officials said.

The Paris-based organization, known as the Coordinating Committee for Export Control (Cocom), regulates exports to former communist countries.

Watanabe responded positively to a request by Gombosuren for Japan's support for aid to Mongolia at the second international conference on aid to the country to be held in May, the officials said.

Gombosuren arrived in Tokyo on Monday for a six-day visit.

### Expresses Gratitude for Support

*OW2603110492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1018 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe told his Mongolian counterpart Tserenpiliyn Gombosuren on Thursday that Japan plans to host an international conference on aid to Mongolia in late May.

In a half hour of talks with Gombosuren, Watanabe also invited Mongolian Prime Minister Dashiyn Byambasuren to visit Japan in May and take part in the conference, which is to be cosponsored by the World Bank, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Officials said that Japan will be pledging more aid than the 50 million dollars in loans and grants it offered at a similar aid conference hosted in Tokyo last September.

The Mongolian external affairs minister told Watanabe he would convey the invitation to Byambasuren when he returns to Ulaanbaatar.

Gombosuren, who arrived in Japan on Monday for a six-day official visit, was quoted as expressing Mongolia's gratitude for Japanese aid and political support.

Officials said Gombosuren explained Mongolia's democratic reforms, calling them irreversible. He noted that his country's first general elections are scheduled for June.

Gombosuren also said economic reforms are proceeding at a brisk pace, especially privatization of state enterprises and the animal husbandry industry.

But he said there is concern about inflation stemming from the government's freeing of prices. Aid from the west is particularly vital in this regard, he said.

During lengthier and more substantive talks last Tuesday with Sakutaro Tanino, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, Gombosuren was told that Japan would positively consider Mongolia's application to become a member of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the officials said.

Gombosuren was also told Japan fully supports Mongolia's efforts to see itself removed from the Coordinating Committee (Cocom) list of countries subject to western trade restrictions on high-technology equipment.

Gombosuren, in talks Wednesday with Kozo Watanabe, minister of international trade appealed for help in promoting Mongolian exports to Japan and to finance construction of power plants.

Watanabe replied that Japan is ready to dispatch experts to Mongolia in search for potential goods, according to officials.

Officials said that a Japanese Government survey mission will be sent to Mongolia in April to gather information relating to the aid conference in May.

At last September's meeting, which involved officials from 14 nations and five international organizations, Japan pledged Mongolia 150 million dollars in emergency aid to help it through the winter.

Japan offered 35 million dollars in loans and the rest in grants.

Officials said Gombosuren is scheduled to pay a brief call on Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa on Friday.

## Names of 834 POW's Interned in Mongolia Known

*OW2503164992 Tokyo KYODO in English 1320 GMT 25 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 25 KYODO—The government has confirmed the identities of 834 out of an estimated

14,000 now-deceased Japanese prisoners of war (POWs) interned in Mongolian labor camps or jails following Japan's surrender in World War II, officials said Wednesday.

The officials of the Ministry of Health and Welfare said the 834 accounted for some 52 percent of 1,597 POWs whose names were on a list provided by the Mongolian Government last March.

These POWs were transported through Siberia to Mongolian camps and jails after being captured in the wartime Japanese colony of Manchuria or other places in China by the Red Army of the former Soviet Union before or after Japan's defeat.

Of those whose identities have been confirmed, Tokyoites topped the list with 48, followed by those from Saitama with 40, and Kagoshima with 35. Aomori placed fourth with 34, followed by Shizuoka with 32, the officials said.

Some 2,000 POWs are believed to have perished while in detention, the officials said.

They said the ministry plans to ask for the Mongolian Government's cooperation in establishing the identities of those who could not be confirmed in the latest probe.

## Tokyo To Give New Zealand Access at Kansai

*OW2603043992 Tokyo KYODO in English 0413 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—Japan will allow New Zealand Airlines to operate five round flights per week to a new international airport scheduled to open in Osaka in 1994, Japanese aviation officials said Thursday.

The agreement on access to the new Kansai International Airport now under construction was reached at bilateral civil aviation talks in Wellington, the officials said.

The two countries also agreed to extend the current Nagoya-Auckland route to Christchurch. The route is jointly operated by Japan Airlines and New Zealand Airlines with three round flights per week each.

On the extended route, Boeing 747 airplanes will replace the current Boeing 767 planes to increase capacity, the officials said.

The two countries also agreed that Japan Airlines will get additional access to New Zealand airports, the officials said.

## Tokyo To Give Aid to Kenya To Help Refugees

*OW2503154792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1331 GMT 25 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 25 KYODO—Japan decided Wednesday to give 17.6 million yen worth of emergency aid to help Kenya care for Somalian refugees who have fled a civil war in their famine-struck West African country, the Foreign Ministry said.

The aid consists of medicine, blankets, tents, and other supplies, ministry officials said.

So far, some 150,000 Somalian refugees have taken refuge in neighboring Kenya, and run a high risk of succumbing to possible outbreaks of epidemics, the officials said.

## Approval Rating for Miyazawa Cabinet Declines

*OW2603004892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0014 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—Public approval rate for the cabinet of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa further declined by 5.7 percentage points to 26.5 percent in March, according to a YOMIURI SHIMBUN poll released Thursday.

The disapproval rate for the Miyazawa cabinet also increased by 5 percentage points to 57.7 percent, the YOMIURI survey said.

The support rate for the ruling Liberal Democratic Party fell by 4 percentage points to 44.7 percent, it said.

Among those who showed disapproval, 41.8 percent cited Miyazawa's stance on political reforms and ethics, while 33.2 percent disliked his economic policy.

The mass circulation daily conducted the nationwide survey of 3,000 eligible voters last Saturday and Sunday, with 2,074 people responding.

In the previous YOMIURI survey in February, the cabinet's approval rate was 32.2 percent.

At the time the Miyazawa cabinet was formed last November, its support rate was 55.7 percent.

The paper said the further deterioration of the approval rate reflects a severe evaluation of the cabinet following a spate of scandals involving ruling party politicians, the stalemate over political reform, and his delayed measures to prop up the slowing economy.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Koichi Kato expressed concern over falling support for Miyazawa shown in recent media polls.

"We will do our best to raise the support ratings," Kato told a news conference.

"I believe there is strong interest in political reform and economic policies," he said. "The Miyazawa cabinet will continue its steady efforts to boost international contributions and to improve the quality of life."

## Firm Suspected of Promising Investment Returns

*OW2603110292 Tokyo KYODO in English 1028 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—Yamatane Securities Co. is suspected of having violated the Securities and Exchange Law, by guaranteeing yields on the stock investments by one of its clients, securities industry sources said Thursday.

The brokerage house is believed to have given J.C. Pearl Corp., a subsidiary of Hanwa Co., a contract promising a specific yield on its stock investment, they said. Hanwa Co. is a trading company specializing in steel products.

The scheme was part of the firm's "tobashi" practice, in which a brokerage shuffles clients' holdings around to help them avoid reporting investment losses.

The Ministry of Finance is currently investigating securities companies suspected of engaging in "tobashi," MOF officials said.

There is a possibility that Yamatane will be found to have violated the Securities and Exchange Law due to the existence of the contract promising a specific yield, the sources said.

The medium-scale securities company sold approximately 6.4 billion yen worth of shares to J.C. Pearl, a jewelry store, on condition that the brokerage would buy back the shares three months later for 6.6 billion yen, they said.

The securities house is believed to have given J.C. Pearl a contract with the signature of one of its department chiefs on it, according to the sources.

In the contract, Yamatane is said to have guaranteed a 12 percent return on its client's investment, the sources said.

But Yamatane failed to buy back the shares, leaving J.C. with a hidden loss of about 4 billion yen stemming from the drop in stock prices, the sources said.

Consequently, J.C. Pearl has demanded that Yamatane compensate it for its losses, they said.

Yamatane Chairman Tomiji Yamazaki sent a signed memorandum to the president of Hanwa Co. in December 1990, saying that he himself would reimburse the firm if the problem is not resolved, they said.

In the memo, Yamazaki said it would take time to settle the problem and that it could take, at the longest, three years to resolve, they said.

## MOF Investigating Stock Case

*OW2603064492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0544 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—The Finance Ministry is investigating a suspected case of unlawful profit guarantees by Yamatane Securities Co., a senior ministry official said Thursday.

Nobuhiko Matsuno, director general of the ministry's securities bureau, told a House of Councillors committee that the ministry is questioning Yamatane Securities Co. about a newspaper report that the company guaranteed a client a specific yield on stock investments.

The NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN reported Thursday that Yamatane promised in a fund management contract with J.C. Pearl Corp., a subsidiary of Hanwa Co., a 12 percent annual yield on J.C. Pearl's stock investments.

The economic daily said Yamatane pledged to buy 13 kinds of stock the firm bought from another company in three months at a price 219 million yen higher than the selling price of 6.38 billion yen.

The contract carried a guarantee of an annual yield of 12 percent, according to the daily.

The scheme was part of "tobashi" tactics, in which a brokerage shuffles clients' holdings around to help them avoid reporting an investment loss.

Under the system, a broker buys shares at an inflated price from a customer who has lost money on them so that the customer does not have to report the loss.

The broker then sells the shares to another customer, with the promise that the broker will buy them back later at a higher price.

Guaranteeing yields on stock transactions is prohibited under Japan's securities and exchange law.

Matsuno, in response to questions from Seijun Murata, a Democratic Socialist Party legislator, said the "Tobashi" system itself does not violate the law unless the brokerage using the scheme promises profits to the clients involved.

## Proposal To Expedite Public Works 'Difficult'

*OW2503132192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1051 GMT 25 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 25 KYODO—A high-ranking Finance Ministry official said Wednesday a ruling party proposal to expedite public works is difficult due to tight labor conditions in the construction industry.

The Liberal Democratic Party on Wednesday urged the government to implement 75 percent of the fiscal 1992 public works projects in the first half of the year starting April 1 to boost the economy.

The government was expected to include the 75 percent target—up from the usual rate of 68 percent implementation in the fiscal first half—in a package of economic stimulation measures to be released Tuesday.

"It is questionable that the construction industry, where labor conditions are quite tight, could absorb such a large amount of new orders," the ministry official said on condition of anonymity.

Even implementing 71 to 72 percent of the projects in the first half would increase public works spending for the period more than 10 percent from the first half of the previous year.

The official also said low wage increases proposed Wednesday by major Japanese companies are unlikely to put an additional damper on the economy.

Since the current economic slowdown is not a product of weak consumer spending, the official said, the effect of smaller wage hikes will be limited.

Management in the steel, electric, automobile, and the shipbuilding and heavy machinery industries presented wage hike offers averaging 4.8 percent to their unions, down from last year's average 5.65 percent.

## 'Front-Loading' of Public Works Projects Planned

*OW2503165792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1345 GMT 25 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 25 KYODO—The government is fleshing out details of a plan calling for implementation in the first half of fiscal 1992 of about 73 percent of public works projects set for that year, beginning April 1, government sources said Wednesday.

The plan is the pillar of the government's program to stimulate the faltering economy.

The government has worked out a framework for its emergency pump-priming measures and will make an official decision on it next Tuesday, the sources said.

The government's program also calls for implementation in the first half of fiscal 1992 of about 75 percent of the electric power industry's capital spending plans for the year, they said.

The industry's investment in plant and equipment in fiscal 1992 is to total 4.5 trillion yen, up some 300 billion yen over its usual capital spending plans, they said.

The government's program also advocates the placement of orders in the first half of fiscal 1992 of around 60 percent of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp.'s (NTT) fiscal 1992 capital investment plans, they said.

NTT intends to set aside 1.96 trillion yen for such investment, they said.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's cabinet also hopes to lower the interest rate on loans to small and medium-sized firms, which are streamlining their operations and channeling their funds into labor-saving schemes, they said.

It intends to lower the long-term prime rate, the interest rate banks charge to their most creditworthy customers, from the current 6.0 percent to the 5 percent level, the sources said.

The loans will be offered through the governmental Small Business Finance Corp. and other lending institutions.

The front-loading of public works projects will be the first in five years.

Tokyo sped up work on such projects in 1986 and 1987 when the country was suffering from a recession brought on by the sharp appreciation of the yen.

In 1987, the government moved up work on public works projects by a record 80 percent.

## Bank of Japan Becoming 'Bearish' on Economy

*OW2603115792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1114 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—The Bank of Japan is becoming increasingly bearish about the current economic conditions, and there is now no major gap in the assessment between the government and the central bank, a top official of the Ministry of Finance (MOF) said Thursday.

"A sense of recession is spreading in the BOJ," the MOF official said, pointing to remarks made by a senior BOJ official at a House of Councillors committee earlier in the day.

The BOJ's diagnosis of the nation's economic health is now not far from that of the government, said the official who spoke on condition that he not be identified.

Previously, the BOJ had been sounding optimistic about the economy, which officials described as being on a firm footing.

But recent remarks by central bank officials have shown they are now shifting down their assessment of the economy.

The government plans to announce Tuesday a package of emergency measures meant to rev up the weak economy, and there is widespread expectation that the central bank will cut the official discount rate at the same time to add luster to the package.

The MOF official, however, called the current deterioration of the economy psychosomatic and stressed that the fundamentals are not so feeble as generally perceived.

The official also said a Thursday report about a decline in land prices is good news for urban dwellers but a headache for banks that hold land as collateral for their loans.

He attributed the sharp land price decline to the burst of the market speculation bubble, which sent land prices to the stratosphere in the late 1980s. Other factors he cited were the effects of the MOF's now lifted restrictions on bank loans to real estate businesses as well as a new land value tax.

But the official was skeptical that land prices will continue to sink much more.

"I don't see the likelihood of a further steep decline," he said.

He also cautioned that, "we can't just get carried away about falling land prices."

"We should take steps to promote more efficient use of land, including relaxation of land use restrictions," he said.

## Curbs Spark First Land Price Drop in 17 Years

*OW2603095492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0931 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26, KYODO—Government regulations have triggered the first drop in land prices in 17 years, reducing 1991 residential property prices by an average 5.6 percent from a year earlier, the National Land Agency said Thursday.

An agency official said the favorable effects were generated by a finance ministry-orchestrated curb on bank loans to speculative land deals, a requirement to seek official permission for plans to purchase lands at designated urban areas, and a new land-holding tax," an agency official said.

"I believe this downward momentum will be maintained until this autumn," the official said.

According to an agency report released Thursday, the 1991 drop in residential land prices stood in sharp contrast with the 10.7 percent increase during the previous 12-month period.

The report was a survey of prices of land plots as of January 1, 1992 in 17,115 locations nationwide.

The price of commercial property, including land used for downtown shopping areas, decreased an average 4.0 percent, the agency said. Commercial land prices rose 12.9 percent the previous year, the report said.

In the nation's three largest densely-populated areas—Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya—residential land prices dropped an average 12.5 percent, the agency said.

The agency report said the per-square-meter cost of residential land averaged 768,100 yen in Tokyo, a year-on-year decline of 10.3 percent, 384,100 yen in Osaka, down 24.5 percent and 365,200 yen in Kyoto, down 25.0 percent.

But land prices increased an average of 2.3 percent in local regions, which included all areas on the Japanese archipelago except for the three metropolitan areas.

A requirement that banks regulate the overall size of lucrative loans to property developers and land speculators splashed cold water on the widespread speculative land buying that had driven land prices out of reach of many salaried workers, agency officials said.

The Finance Ministry lifted the requirement on January 1, overriding objections from Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno, who warned that land speculation could resume amid sagging interest rates and growing liquidity.

The city of Iwakuni in Yamaguchi Prefecture in western Japan alone posted a double-digit jump in its land prices in 1991, though a total of 55 large or mid-sized cities with a populace of more than 100,000 saw such double-digit rises in 1990, the report said.

Starting January 1, a 0.2-percent land-holding tax was levied on land plots owned by large corporations assessed at more than 1 billion yen and those owned by individuals assessed at more than 1.5 billion yen.

The tax also helped push down land prices in 1991, since pre-implementation talks on the new tax motivated many business firms to scramble to dump their land holdings in the latter half of 1991 to avoid shouldering new tax burdens, the officials said.

Many firms had acquired large land holdings in the late 1980's on the strength of an accommodative credit policy as well as the "bubble economy" of skyrocketing land and stock prices, which were fueled by the then historically low official discount rate of 2.5 percent per annum, they said.

The latest report showed Tokyo land price levels 2.4 times higher, and Osaka prices were 2.3 times higher than they were in 1983, the year that the nation's land speculation boom was triggered.

Over the nine-year period since 1983, the average annual income of salaried workers' households rose 1.4-fold, while the nominal gross national product figures increased 1.6 times, economists said.

The government failed to meet the policy goal of driving down land prices to levels that would allow salaried workers in an average income bracket to buy a modest home priced at 30 million yen, the equivalent of their five years of total annual incomes, they said.

The construction and real estate industries are currently calling for the government to scrap its requirement that

companies seek official authorization for their plans to buy land in designated urban and highly populated areas, they said.

The agency report was unveiled as the bank of Japan was under increasing pressure from politicians and business leaders to slash the official discount rate, which currently stands at 4.5 percent per annum, to stimulate the economy.

A total of 16 cities, including Hiroshima, Sendai, and Sapporo, underwent land price declines in 1991, the report said.

A high-ranking agency official said the developments may signal the collapse of the so-called "land myth" that had many people believing that land holders would reap handsome profits from future price rises.

## Firms To Get Loans for Promoting Shorter Hours

*OW2603141692 Tokyo KYODO in English 1226 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—The government's emergency economic pump-priming measures will incorporate low-interest loans to smaller companies to help them reduce working hours, government officials said Thursday.

The loans for cost-cutting and labor-saving investment will become another pillar of the government's program to stimulate the faltering economy, the officials said.

The package, currently being worked out, includes early implementation of public works projects and of the electric power industry's capital spending plans set for fiscal 1992, which starts on April 1.

It is expected to be approved by the cabinet next Tuesday.

The officials said the special loans will be extended by Small Business Finance Corp., Japan Development Bank, and other government-backed financial institutions at rates 0.2 to 0.3 percentage point lower than the long-term prime rate.

There will be no limit to the loan amount, the officials said.

The long-term prime rate, charged by commercial banks on loans to their most creditworthy customers, now stands at an annual 6.0 percent.

Meanwhile, an advisory council to the prime minister decided on a framework of recommendations it will make on ways of improving Japanese standards of living by reducing working hours and improving housing.

The action came after Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa asked the economic council for recommendations on the matter as part of a new five-year national economic management program.

The council will recommend efforts to reduce annual working time per worker to 1,800 hours and to reduce the cost of the average home to five times the average worker's annual pay, council officials said.

The council is expected to work out final recommendations by June.

## Bank Says Economy Still Relatively Strong

*OW2603121892 Tokyo KYODO in English 1200 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—The Japanese economy is still relatively strong despite signs of a slowdown and can be compared to "a jetliner flying in the stratosphere" at a slowing speed, Mitsubishi Bank said in a report published Thursday.

The economy is unlikely to stall and crash anytime soon, the report said.

Bank officials warned against misjudging the economy, which they said is still "flying high."

Among signs of a slowdown, department store sales and passenger car sales are slumping and Tokyo stock prices have fallen sharply, with the Nikkei stock average of 225 selected issues crashing below the psychological barrier of 20,000, the report said.

Japan's broad money supply in February grew only 1.6 percent from a year earlier, marking the third consecutive historically slow expansion, the report said.

It noted pretax profits of major corporations are expected to post the third consecutive year-on-year fall for the first time since the end of the World War II.

But on the brighter side of the economy, the report said, the ratio of job openings to job seekers is still high, recording 1.28 in January. This meant that there were 128 openings for every 100 job seekers in the month.

It also said manufacturing companies are operating at a higher rate of capacity than the peak rate recorded in 1986 just before Japan entered a slowdown phase caused by an upsurge in the value of the yen.

From the time of the previous slowdown in the late 1980s, Japanese car sales have increased 50 percent, the backlog of construction orders has grown 110 percent, and business spending on advertising has expanded 60 percent, the report said.

## Farm Council Endorses Plan To Cut Beef Prices

*OW2503130792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1204 GMT 25 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 25 KYODO—A farm ministry advisory panel said Wednesday it has endorsed proposed cuts in beef prices in fiscal 1992, which begins on April 1.

The Livestock Industry Promotion Council said the decision was conveyed to Masami Tanabu, minister of agriculture, forestry and fisheries, Wednesday.

Under the proposal, the upper limit of beef prices will be lowered 3.2 percent from a year earlier to 1,210 yen per kilogram, while the lower limit will be cut 2.6 percent to 935 yen, the council said.

It said prices of pork will be retained at the present range of 400 yen to 565 yen per kilogram.

Ministry officials said the new prices will be formally decided by the ministry next Tuesday.

### NTT Union Calls Off Strike, Accepts Wage Hike

*OW2603024192 Tokyo KYODO in English 0223 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 26 KYODO—The labor union of the Nippon Telegraph and Telephone Corp. (NTT) on Thursday accepted an average wage hike for its members of 14,800 yen or 4.98 percent, and called off a one-day strike launched the same day, union officials said.

Japan's largest telecommunication's union accepted the offer from the management in negotiations begun some 40 minutes after the strike was launched at 8.30 A.M., they said.

The management's offer was 2,200 yen or 1.05 percentage points lower than last year's settlement of 17,000 yen or 6.03 percent.

The NTT union had directed some 56,000 of its 229,000 members to stage the strike, scheduled to last until 6 P.M., but told them to go back to work after agreeing on the wage hike.

It was the first strike at NTT in two years and was called to press demands for a wage hike of between 16,000 and 17,000 yen.

In other developments in the spring labor offensive, unions at 14 major private railways held top-level collective negotiations with managements Thursday morning in a bid to head off a planned 24-hour strike Friday.

The railway managements are holding down their wage hike offer to less than 16,000 yen while the unions are pressing for more than that figure, union officials said.

Last year, the railway unions accepted an average wage hike of 17,000 yen or 6.41 percent.

The negotiations are almost certain to peak in the predawn hours Friday, shortly before the strike is scheduled to begin by stopping the day's first trains starting at around 5 A.M., the officials said.

On Wednesday, the Japan Council of Metal Workers' Unions (IMF-JC) settled for an average wage increase of 12,128 yen or 4.66 percent, down 0.76 percentage point or 1,473 yen from last year, officials of Japan's largest trade union confederation Rengo said.

The IMF-JC groups unions in the steel, shipbuilding and heavy machinery, automobile, and electrical appliance industries.

Unions at nine electric utilities companies across Japan settled for an average wage hike of 14,900 yen or 4.89 percent, down 700 yen or 0.43 percentage point from last year, the Rengo officials said.

### MITI Plans To End Control on Oil Processing

*OW2503105292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0821 GMT 25 Mar 92*

[Text] Tokyo, March 25 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Wednesday it will scrap its long-standing regulation of crude oil processing by Japanese oil refiners.

The deregulation, effective in April, marks the last of a series of policy shifts carried out over the past few years to boost competition in the country's tightly controlled oil industry.

Until now, the MITI affiliate agency of Natural Resources and Energy has regularly compiled oil supply estimates, under which Japan's 14 oil refining groups have accordingly drafted their own processing plans.

Agency officials said the system has been in place at least for more than a decade, though its definite beginning cannot be traced.

The end of the guidance is in line with recommendations made in 1987 by a MITI panel that the government should stay away from the industry's processing plans except when supplies are destabilized due to oil crises or other circumstances.

## North Korea

### 25 March Meeting in Panmunjom Detailed

*SK2503140392 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1200 GMT 25 Mar 92*

[Text] The first members' contact of the Subcommittee for Cooperation and Exchange of the North-South high-level talks took place today in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom. The contact was attended by three members and five suite members of the North-South Subcommittee for Cooperation and Exchange from each side. The contact took place behind closed doors.

Today's contact was for the two sides to discuss and coordinate their views on an auxiliary agreement on the implementation and observance of Clause 3, on North-South cooperation and exchange, of the Agreement on the Formation and Operation of Subcommittees of the

North-South High-Level Talks, adopted at last February's sixth North-South high-level talks.

After the contact, Son Chong-chol, our side's member, told reporters: To narrow differences in views between our side and the South side, our side presented a supplementary revised draft agreement after much reflection on the contents of the South side's draft agreement to our draft auxiliary agreement, which had been presented to the first contact of the Subcommittee of Cooperation and Exchange. Our side also proposed that in strict compliance with the North-South agreement and the agreement on the formation and operation of joint committees, the North and South start drafts in the order of the articles stipulated in those agreements.

However, the South side presented its previous draft auxiliary agreement in which articles are classified in detail. It also raised an issue that is in violation of the North-South agreements and that does not comply with the mission of the members' contact, thus preventing the start of discussions on the main issues.

The South side said that before starting discussions on the articles, the North and South must provide bases for such discussions and that it is all right to start discussing any of the articles. While making these nonsensical remarks, the South side demanded that the separated families issue be discussed first.

Our side said: The South side said there is no basis for discussions. This is unreasonable and designed to reduce the North-South agreement, signed by the premiers of the North and South, to mere paper. The South side also said that unless the North and South discuss the separated families issue first, it would be difficult to discuss other issues. This insidious act is designed to ignore the mutual agreements reached in the North-South Red Cross talks for the past 20 years and to go back to the starting point. It is also an overt delaying tactic.

We stressed that we clearly wrote in detail about the separated families issue in our draft auxiliary agreement. We demanded that issues be discussed in the order of the articles because they will be resolved smoothly if they are discussed in that order.

However, while saying that discussions cannot be held according to the order of the articles, the South side insisted on its original proposal. Our side told the South side that it was clear that it had no intention of discussing the main issues because it appeared to have come to the members' contact unprepared and asked the South side to sincerely came to the next contact with a new draft auxiliary agreement.

The North and South decided to hold the next members' contact on 2 April.

## Spokesman Decries Plan for Sanctions on Libya

*SK2603104892 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 26 Mar 92*

["DPRK Foreign Ministry Spokesman Urges Solution of Problems of Airliner Blasting on Principle of Impartiality Under International Law"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 26 (KCNA)—The spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on March 26 answered questions put by KCNA [Korean Central News Agency] on the draft resolution submitted to the UN Security Council recently by the United States and other countries, demanding sanctions against Libya under the pretext of the blasting of U.S. and French airliners in 1988 and 1989.

Noting that many countries of the world are expressing deep concern and apprehensions over the clamor for pressure raised by some countries to take sanctions against Libya and manifesting their stand that such strong-arm attempts must be ruled out, the spokesman said:

It is the consistent stand of the DPRK Government to oppose all forms of terrorism including state terrorism.

The DPRK Government, which is guided by the chuche idea regarding man as the most valuable being in the world, has since its founding raised it as a most important matter to firmly protect human lives and demanded an end to all manner of murder and terrorism.

We oppose terrorism itself, in whatever name it may be committed, and actively support international efforts in this connection.

But, we consider that such unreasonable act as threatening an independent, sovereign state with strength and trying to infringe on its sovereignty under the pretext of opposing terrorism should never be allowed.

It is our position that disputes and differences between nations should be settled on all accounts by peaceful means through negotiation and dialogue.

We maintain that the problem related to the airliner explosion should be settled peacefully through dialogue on the principle of impartiality under international law.

## DLP Performance in ROK Elections Examined

*SK2603051892 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 25 Mar 92*

[Commentary by station commentator Yun Pyong-son: "What Do the Results of the Elections Show?"]

[Text] The general elections for the 14th National Assembly were held in South Korea on 24 March.

According to news reports, in the just-concluded general elections the Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] failed to

secure enough seats to make itself a comfortable majority party as it had hoped. So, the DLP, which boastfully said it would win a landslide victory in the elections, admitted that it had suffered a humiliating defeat.

For the second time since its defeat in the general elections for the 13th National Assembly, the governing party has failed to win enough seats to make itself a party with a comfortable majority of seats.

The just-concluded general elections were held amid unfair and dishonest dealings on a scale previously unknown with government authority abused and money spent to buy votes while the people remained chained in the fetters of security-oriented rule.

As is known, just before the election campaign began, the DLP regime, which has resorted to all kinds of abuses of power and vote buying since the end of last year in a bid to win in the general elections, ordered government officials to be on Class A alert while on duty, covering the whole of South Korea with suppressive forces and lining the ballot booths and vote-counting places with armed policemen. The DJP [Democratic Justice Party] regime also mobilized high-ranking officials of the administration, as well as heads of low-echelon administrative units such as 'tong' and 'pan' in operations to obtain votes.

It is widely known that the DLP has not only pressured the candidates of the opposition forces to withdraw their candidacy by mobilizing the Agency for National Security Planning [NSP], but it has also unscrupulously committed terrorist acts against the supporters of opposition parties and dissident forces, including the use of violence, by mobilizing gangsters. In order to win votes, the DLP has also employed all manner of dirty dealings, including handing out money, appeasement and deception, offering food, handing out gifts, arranging sightseeing tours for voters, engaging in mudslinging against opposition party candidates, and many other such tricks.

Such dirty tricks made the South Korean people denounce the party's lip service to fair elections as nothing but empty words and the opposition figures threaten to file suit against No Tae-u and the director of the NSP on charges of violating the election law, accusing them of having abused government authority in unfair elections.

Upon realizing that it was unable to win a majority of seats even after abusing government authority and spending money to buy votes, the DLP went so far as to rig absentee votes and have the votes signed.

Even at the end of such dirty tricks, including unprecedented political terror and dishonest dealings, the DLP was judged fairly by the people. This graphically shows how isolated and rejected the DLP is from the people.

It is natural for the DLP to suffer a humiliating defeat in the just-concluded general elections. As is widely known, the DLP, a collective body of military gangsters, reactionary bureaucrats, and turncoats of democracy, has continued a treacherous, antipopular policy, such as fascist suppression and dependence on outside force, from the day the party was fabricated, while deepening sociopolitical chaos, driving the economy to a catastrophic state, and wrecking the people's livelihood.

What is more, under the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, the DLP mercilessly trampled upon the ardent desire of the South Korean people for independence, democracy, and reunification, and only threw obstacles in the way of national reunification.

Crimes such as those committed by the DLP have only worked to increase the South Korean people's resentment and discontent and their resentment and discontent was fully reflected in the results of the elections. Also, the internal incompatibility of the DLP which is rotten to the core was one of the major factors which brought the party to its defeat in the elections.

The DLP gang, driven mad by their wild ambitions for power, have continued a dog-eat-dog fight over who will run for president. Realizing more clearly that they have nothing to expect from the DLP gang who are out in front to grab power, the South Korean people have turned their backs on them in the just-concluded elections.

It is a clear expression of their protest and distrust for the DLP that the South Korean people handed the DLP a loss in the elections.

What drew our attention in the just-concluded elections is that the democratic forces acted in unity more than before. The election results teach us once again the truth: If the democratic forces are united with each other, they can win without fail and they can achieve what they have set out to pursue, no matter how suppressive the fascist dictators may be.

The humiliating defeat that the DLP, the so-called governing party, suffered in the just-concluded general elections will have a great impact on the political situation in South Korea in the future.

Even though the DLP gang have lost the general elections, the confrontation between the democratic forces and fascist forces, and patriotic forces and treacherous forces will become more intense in the future. At the same time, the competition among the DLP gang that are madly in pursuit of the presidential office will become fiercer.

So, the South Korean people will achieve a crucial victory for the democratic forces without fail through their vigorous anti-outside force, anti-dictatorial struggle in firm unity.

## Paper Criticizes South's Attitude on Talks

*SK2603054392 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 26 Mar 92*

["Clumsy Delaying Tactics"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 26 (KCNA)—The insincere attitude shown by the South side at the first contact of members of the cooperation and exchange subcommittee of the North-South high-level talks held Wednesday was a downright perfidy to and unpardonable mockery of the discussion of an annexed agreement, says MINJU CHOSON today.

The analyst says:

The South side came to the contact without any proposal and insisted on the discussion of this and that issue, picking a quarrel with its partner.

Such position of the South side found an expression in that it proposed to increase the number of the contacts of members indefinitely. This was really an act inconceivable.

It cannot be construed otherwise than a scheme to delay the discussion of the main issues for an indefinite period.

The South side touched upon this and that issue, irrespective of the order of discussion, and raised as a precondition the settlement of the problem of the separated families which is stipulated in the 18th article of the agreement. It said it would not discuss the paragraphs of cooperation and exchange in the agreement before debating this problem.

It is only too base and crude an attitude.

In preposterously raising the settlement of a red cross humanitarian problem as a precondition for the discussion of the points of the agreement, the South side pursues a sinister aim.

It intends to impede the formation of the joint committee of the cooperation and exchange subcommittee before the seventh high-level talks, bowing to the pressure of the United States which does not want to see the implementation of "Agreement on Reconciliation, Nonaggression, Cooperation and Exchange between the North and the South" and to reduce the agreement to a sheet of paper.

The South side must correct its unjustifiable attitude at once.

## U.S. Accused of Reconnoitering for Air Attack

*SK2603103992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 26 Mar 92*

["U.S. Imperialists' Aerial War Exercises and Espionage"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 26 (KCNA)—The United States must look straight at the changed reality of the Korean peninsula, renounce the anachronistic policy of strength, stop military manoeuvres and espionage and take steps to withdraw its aggression forces from South Korea, urges NODONG SINMUN today.

The joint aerial military exercises staged by the U.S. Pacific Airforce and Navy commands almost every day in the South Korean airspace are aimed at completing the combined command system and increasing the capacity of a surprise forestalling attack at targets in the strategic depths of the DPRK in coordination with fighter-bombers and assault planes belonging to the U.S. Airforce in South Korea and the South Korean Airforce, says the analyst.

As many as 16,000 warplanes were mobilized in aerial military exercises staged by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities under various names in the South Korean airspace in January.

What is noteworthy in the U.S. imperialists' aerial espionage on the DPRK is that they concentrate on obtaining information necessary for air strike operations, the analyst notes, and stresses:

In attaching great importance to espionage on the targets in the strategic depths, not to speak of the coastline area of our side, and getting overheated in aerial espionage, the U.S. imperialists seek to increase the capacity of air strike and perfect the air strike plan.

In the first two months of this year, they conducted aerial espionage on the DPRK on some 450 occasions with the mobilization of U-2, E-3A and other strategic and tactical reconnaissance planes.

As the world history of war indicates, such espionage is aimed at the provocation of a war and it is a premeditated act of aggression on the eve of the outbreak of a war.

## Article by Premier Lauds Kim Il-song's 'Genius'

*SK2503121992 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 25 Mar 92*

["Respected Comrade Kim Il-song Is Genius of Revolution Leading Cause of Socialism to Victory With Great Ideology and Strategy"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang March 25 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today carries an article by Premier Yon Hyong-muk under the title "Respected Comrade Kim Il-song Is a Genius of Revolution Who Is Leading the Cause of Socialism to Victory With Great Ideology and Strategy."

The article says that the history of the revolutionary activities of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a glorious course of struggle and victory to pioneer and advance the socialist cause with a great idea and strategy.

It quotes the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as saying:

"Respected Comrade Kim Il-song is a great thinker and theoretician who founded the immortal chuche idea and a great statesman who is wisely leading our people along the untrodden path to socialism and communism under the difficult and complicated circumstances caused by direct confrontation with U.S. imperialism."

The article continues:

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song is a great leader who was the first to pioneer the socialist cause of chuche and an authoritative veteran leader of the communist movement.

The course of his revolutionary activities is shining as a glorious and brilliant history for the greatness of the exploits he performed in the protracted struggle for socialism.

The article says the greatness of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the trail-blazer and leader of the socialist cause lies in that he put forward the original chuche idea and strategy and paved a true way of accomplishing the cause of socialism by thoroughly applying them and in that he resolutely defended the cause of socialism, pulling through all difficulties with outstanding idea and strategy.

His greatness as an outstanding strategist of revolution has been fully demonstrated in his profound ideological and theoretical activities and practice, the article notes, and continues:

He has founded the guiding idea of our era and ever-victorious strategy and developed and enriched them with great ideological and theoretical activities and practice unknown in history and thus clearly indicated the road ahead of the times and mankind. This serves as a guiding compass for victory in the people's struggle for independence.

The revolutionary activities of the respected leader as a great thinker and theoretician and strategist are run through, above all, with unbounded fidelity to the popular masses and the cause of socialism. The lifelong cause set forth by President Kim Il-song is a cause for the people and it is an unshakable will of the leader to faithfully serve the people to the end.

The revolutionary activities of the respected leader as a great thinker, theoretician and strategist are run through with a high sense of independence and creativity and also with a steadfast revolutionary principle, the article says.

Noting that his great traits are linked with his distinguished disposition and qualities, the article stresses that his unusual ability and disposition such as brilliant intelligence, exceptional pursuit, clairvoyant scientific insight and far-sightedness are the basis of the great ideology and strategy.

Comrade Kim Il-song has performed undying feats in leading the cause of socialism to victory with the great idea and strategy, it adds.

His feats find expression, first of all, in that he has built socialism based on the singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses, the first of its kind in history, and has glorified it, the article notes, and stresses:

Our socialism is an invincible socialism in which the leader, the party and the masses form one socio-political organism, united with a single heart, and fight on, helping and leading each other along in comradeship. It is the look of the singlehearted unity of our society that the party and the leader deeply love the people and fully realize their desire and the latter follow the party and the leader constantly, remaining loyal and dutiful to them.

Our socialism is a true people's paradise which conforms with the nature of social man and where the independent and creative life is in bloom on the basis of independence, self-sustenance and self- reliance in defence which is being constantly consolidated and developed.

The exploits performed by the great leader also lie in that he has created precious ideological and theoretical wealth to accomplish the cause of socialism and communism, the article notes, and goes on:

The theory of the building of socialism and communism founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is a perfect revolutionary theory which has been evolved and systematized as an integral whole on the basis of the immortal chuche idea.

His unique ideology and theory and strategy on the building of socialism and communism is consummated in the classic proposition that communism is people's power plus three revolutions.

Indeed, the theory of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the building of socialism and communism, an ideological and theoretical summing up of the prolonged historical struggle of the Korean people for socialism, is an immortal banner which leads to victory the struggle of the working masses for independence.

Premier Yon Hyong-muk stresses that the Korean people under the leadership of the party will dynamically advance along the road of socialism pioneered by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and bring the revolutionary cause of chuche to accomplishment through generations.

## New Waterways for Non-Paddy Fields Built

*SK2503134492 Pyongyang KCNA in English*
*1027 GMT 25 Mar 92*

[Text] Pyongyang March 25 (KCNA)—New waterways for non-paddy fields extending 320 kilometres have been built to lead water to cooperative fields in South Pyongan Province, one of the granaries of Korea.

The length of the waterways for non-paddy fields in this province has increased to 1,360 kilometres with their completion.

The total length of the waterways in the province reaches 6,160 kilometres when the 4,800 kilometres of waterways for rice fields are added to them.

The new waterways have more than 3,600 pumping stations and 12,000 structures.

Sufficient irrigation water is supplied to the paddy and non-paddy fields in the province by over 60 reservoirs including the Lake Yonpung and the Pyongwon reservoir.

## Success of Three-Revolution Team Members Noted

*SK2503154492 Pyongyang KCNA in English*
*1503 GMT 25 Mar 92*

[Text] Pyongyang March 25 (KCNA)—The three-revolution team members active in various domains of the Korean national economy have done good things.

According to data available, last year they built across the country some 170 processes of producing mass consumer goods and over 10,000 protein fodder breeding grounds for domestic animals.

They have also completed the water-supply system in rural villages and coal mine villages and built various kinds of bridges and minor power stations in various parts of the country for better convenience of the people.

The three-revolution team members in South Pyongan Province have built more reservoirs and water towers in industrial quarters to supply more sufficient water to 17,700 households.

In the agricultural field they have invented and introduced machines of sorting and sterilizing rice and maize seeds to increase grain yield.

The three-revolution team members in North Hamgyong Province have built a fish-breeding ground of 14,000 square metres and a vegetable greenhouse of 10 hectares at the Songjin steel complex and are now pushing ahead with the construction of a salt producing ground with a production capacity of 500 tons at the Chongjin steel works.

## Defector From South Interviewed

*SK2603110092 Pyongyang KCNA in English*
*1025 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Pyongyang March 26 (KCNA)—Pak Sang-pae, 27, who defected to the Northern half of Korea while working at the Sinu Electric Lighting Apparatus Co., Ltd. was interviewed by home and foreign reporters at Pyongyang Koryo hotel today.

Pak Sang-pae, born in Chongwon County, North Chungchong Province, once ran a restaurant and worked as an accountant at the afore-said company before coming over to the North.

Explaining the motive of his defection, he said: The South Korean society is a corrupt society where those who respect virtue and justice and have true conscience can hardly eke out a living. This made me long for the man-centred society where the soul of the nation is alive and people can live with virtue and justice.

He continued: I thought the Northern society where the national identity is firmly established and all people live an equal and harmonious life without any worry is the place to live in. This made me decide to come over to the North.

Turning to the plight of the South Korean farmers, Pak Sang-pae said: Every year hundreds of thousands of farmers leave the countryside and wander about streets due to the authorities' "agricultural policy of opening the markets." Some of them burn agricultural produce in protest against the U.S. imperialists and No Tae-u clan of traitors.

Pak Sang-pae exposed the election rigging in South Korea.

The "liquidation of election frauds" advertised by the South Korean authorities each time is no more than a camouflage to conceal the true looks of their money-backed, power-backed and violent election campaign, he said, and went on:

The South Korean people warmly welcomed the inter-Korean agreement and the joint declaration on denuclearisation as a "prelude to the advent of the spring of reconciliation and reunification on this land full of distrust and confrontation."

The South Korean authorities must sincerely implement the hard- won agreement as demanded by the people.

I am living a happy life now. I wholeheartedly extend warm greetings to the great President Kim Il-song and the dear leader Mr. Kim Chong-il who bestowed a worthy life and warm loving care upon me.

# South Korea

## Independent Joins DLP To Give Party Majority

*SK2603045992 Seoul YONHAP in English*
*0447 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Seoul, March 25 (YONHAP)—The ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) secured a majority in the 14th National Assembly after a successful independent candidate joined the DLP Thursday.

Yi Sung-mu, elected from the Chomchon-Mungyong constituency, North Kyongsang Province, boosted the number of DLP seats to 150 out of a total of 299 with his move.

"I made a pledge to the voters during the campaign that I would register with the DLP upon being elected to develop the local economy," said Yi who is vice chairman of the Pongmyong business group.

Also likely to join the governing party are So Sok-chae from the Saha constituency, Pusan, and Kim Kil-hong from Andong, North Kyongsang Province. Seo and Kim are among the 21 independent candidates who emerged victorious in the March 21 general elections.

## Kim Yong-sam Interviewed on General Elections

*SK2603103492 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 26 Mar 92 p 2*

[Interview with Kim Yong-sam, Democratic Liberal Party executive chairman, by reporter Song Yong-sung on 25 March at his office]

[Text] Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP], who had stressed that the recent general elections should be conducted under his responsibility, looked grave on 25 March after learning that the general elections resulted in the phenomenon of a weak ruling party and strong opposition parties.

On election day Executive Chairman Kim watched over the ballot counting in the briefing room of the DLP headquarters on Yoido until dawn and then went to his house in Sangdo-tong to sleep for a few hours. At 1000 he returned to DLP headquarters and held an interview with reporters.

The executive chairman assured us: "What is most important at this point in time is stability in the political situation. As the ruling party, we will do our best to relieve the people of their anxieties." However, regarding his responsibility for the humiliating defeat in the general elections, he avoided making specific remarks.

While campaigning throughout the nation he warned: "If the phenomenon of a weak ruling party and strong opposition parties is created again, only confusion will be the result." It seems that now he faces the worst political situation.

[Song Yong-sung] What do you think is the cause of the defeat?

[Kim Yong-sam] I do not wish to make any comments on this matter. Whatever the case, I would like to thank the people who encouraged our party, even though the given conditions were bad. I feel sorry that we were not able to sufficiently repay the people.

[Song] What is your opinion on the general elections results?

[Kim] Now is the time for our party to be self-examined. I have always insisted that the DLP must not be arrogant. I will accept the general elections results as God's intention and make efforts to stabilize the political situation.

[Song] Weren't the incidents involving the Agency for National Security Planning and the Defense Security Command decisive factors in the last round of election campaigns?

[Kim] That is not all. Beginning from the election campaigns, there were some other elements.

[Song] What were they in detail?

[Kim] Why are you asking me this, even though you know them all?

In connection with this, after the interview, an aide of Executive Chairman Kim pointed out mistakes made by organizations concerned. He said that the reasons for the defeat were failures to nominate the right candidates for the local constituencies and the national constituency; a stir created by Deputy Prime Minister Choe Kak-kyu; disputes over external pressure regarding Chong Ho-yong, Kwon Chong-tal, and Yi Chu-il; and a dispute over the qualifications of Chong Chu-yong, executive chairman of the Unification National Party.

He also pointed out that there was discord within the DLP. He said that Chairman Kim Chong-pil promoted a theory on the role of the central region, and Chairman Pak Tae-chun put brakes on Executive Chairman Kim's remarks on supreme power. He stressed that in fact election campaigning was not carried out centered on Executive Chairman Kim.

Therefore, Executive Chairman Kim's side is judging that its side does not have to be wholly responsible for the defeat in the general elections.

[Song] How will you take the responsibility?

[Kim] I will leave that to your imagination.

## Editorial Sees Kim Yong-sam as 'Scapegoat'

*SK2603030492 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Mar 92 p 8*

[Editorial: "Defeat of Ruling Party"]

[Text] The defeat of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] and the emergence of a second opposition group, the Unification National Party, signals the reappearance of a tripartite political system in the country, betraying the desire of the two major parties to maintain the existing two-party system.

In the just-ended March 24 Assembly elections, the ruling party was hit with the hardest blow as it failed to

secure a majority in the 299-member legislature. This grim election result virtually renders valueless the three-way merger in 1990 of the then ruling and two opposition parties.

The tripartite merger was originally aimed at breaking the Assembly stranglehold the majority opposition force had. Now with the collapse of the old system, it appears likely that political unrest will persist for the next four years.

The immediate consequence could be the worsening of the factional in-fighting in the ruling DLP, especially in connection with the choice of the party's standard-bearer for the coming presidential election scheduled for December. Party executive chairman and presidential hopeful Kim Yong-sam will be the main target of those seeking to apportion blame as he was given full command of the election campaign.

However, Kim's in-party rivals—the two co-chairmen Kim Chong-pil and Pak Tae-chun—are not the persons who can throw the first stones, considering that the two should also take joint responsibility for the election failure as party campaign co-leaders.

Coming to the front in the drive against Kim Yong-sam's presidential aspirations will be new leaders including Rep. Yi Chong-chan who has been elected from Chongno in the heart of the metropolitan city.

Nonetheless, president No Tae-u has little justification to make a scapegoat of Kim Yong-sam, because the main reason for the DLP defeat is his government's maladministration and inability to end economic woes and alleged electioneering irregularities. The ruling camp is thus faced with a crucial test of its determination to ride out an adverse situation.

The main opposition Democratic Party [DP] has done fairly well in the elections, attaining the party's primary goal of preventing the ruling party from winning a two-thirds majority, the quorum for amending the Constitution. Yet, it failed in its attempt to gain one-third of the seats by itself.

The DP showed a particularly impressive performance in Seoul with a majority of its candidates elected. This can be attributed to the voters' sympathy with the opposition party's appeals for the creation of a "check force" in the Assembly so as to restrain the DLP's arbitrary operation of the legislature.

The DP's professed goal of defusing regional antagonism has disappointingly hit a snag, as no candidates from the party were elected in the two Kyongsang provinces. This indicates that the merger of the two opposition parties designed to align the rival Kyongsang and Cholla provinces had little impact.

A most noteworthy development is the outstanding performance of the nascent UNP [Unification National Party], headed by business tycoon Chong Chu-yong. Despite the fact that the party had barely got off the ground before the Assembly race started, it has succeeded in winning more than 20 seats, enabling it to form a floor negotiation group.

As for the ruling DLP, the fact that many of the successful UNP candidates and the independents are former DLP members or lawmakers who were denied nomination as party candidates, is a bitter pill to swallow. The situation is a matter of national concern now that the whirlwind that the UNP has stirred up is to be brought into the Assembly, because the UNP lawmakers will have the casting vote in the legislative process.

The prospective Assembly with a majority opposition and minority ruling party has cast a dark cloud over the nation's political future. Yet, all the parties must see the Assembly is run in a most cooperative and effective manner in order to faithfully fulfill the mandate given to them by the people.

## No Tae-u Considering DLP, Cabinet Reshuffles

*SK2603022592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0154 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Seoul, March 26 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u is weighing reshuffles of the cabinet and the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] as a result of the DLP's poor showing in the general elections.

Sources close to the president said Thursday that No's ideas for cabinet and party leadership shakeups would take concrete shape following a cabinet meeting on Thursday and a meeting with DLP Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam on Friday.

The reshuffles would take place early next week at the soonest, they said.

They noted that Rep. Kim Chong-pil has tendered his resignation as a co-chairman, and that DLP Secretary-general Kim Yun-hwan and two other key party officials have expressed willingness to resign to take responsibility for the election results.

The reshuffles may be extensive as some elements of the ruling camp are demanding the removal of the director of the Agency for National Security Planning (ANSP), the home minister and some senior presidential secretaries for the election defeat, they said.

No must anyway name successors to Labor Minister Choe Pyong-yol and to senior presidential economic Secretary Kim Chong-in, who were elected to the National Assembly by proportional representation.

Another source predicted factional strife in the ruling camp over the causes of the election shock and who should be held responsible.

DLP Executive Chairman Kim Yong-sam is expected to demand a sweeping realignment of the party's hierarchy and an early national convention to breathe new air into the ruling camp.

"The executive chairman believes some renovative measures, including a single leader instead of the current collective leadership, are needed in the aftermath of the election results and to win the presidential election this fall," a close associate of Kim Yong-sam said.

Kim's opinion, he said, was that the DLP lost the election due to a blunder by the intelligence agency, alleged irregularities in absentee voting by a military unit, the large number of pro-DLP independents, and improper handling of the Unification National Party.

A rival faction, based on the former Democratic Justice Party, is demanding that Kim be held squarely responsible for the DLP's election loss.

Many members of this faction say that the failure of many DLP candidates in the capital area was, in large measure, due to remarks made by Kim in Pusan and South Kyongsang Province linking the elections to his presidential ambitions.

"Such remarks might have favorably affected DLP candidates in the Pusan area, his home turf, but seemed to stir many voters against the DLP in the central and capital areas," one member of the faction said.

On his own part, President No who suffered another stinging defeat in the general elections while in office is expected to face hardships for his remaining 11 months in office.

No, who also heads the DLP, immediately appears not to have a choice but to call to account party leaders for the humiliating setback. No had entrusted executive chairman Kim Yong-sam to 'win' the elections under his initiatives, demanding party members unite around Kim.

Kim Chong-pil, co-chairman, already has tendered his resignation. His intra-party "konghwa" faction virtually collapsed as most of its members failed to get elected.

No also is likely to punish his political aides such as So Tong-kwon, director of the Agency for National Security Planning, which stirred up public criticism for its alleged intervention in the election campaigns, and Son Chon-hwan, his senior secretary for political affairs.

The expected reshuffle in the party hierarchy and the Cabinet will greatly influence the intra-party race for the DLP presidential nomination.

Some political observers, in a prediction that may be rated as somewhat hasty, said that Kim Yong-sam's chance for the presidency is vanishing following the sour results of the election that he should assume responsibility for.

The DLP's national convention to pick its presidential contender is possibly to be held later than originally scheduled. No suggested that the nomination rally be held in June or thereafter after the new Assembly opens, but Kim maintains that it be called as early as in May.

Just before the polls, the former opposition leader was regarded as the top contender for the presidential candidacy.

As a result, the intra-party conflict over who will take the baton from No is expected to become more fierce with Rep. Yi Chong-chan and others intensifying their challenge against Kim.

The ruling camp will also be busying itself persuading several of over 20 independent winners to join it in a bid to secure the majority force on the floor.

But, it is unlikely that many of the mavericks would join the weakening DLP. Instead, they may seek a coalition to form a floor negotiating group as their number exceeds the necessary quorum of 20 needed for a floor group.

The opposition DP [Democratic Party] led by Kim Tae-chung clearly emerged as a powerful floor force to check the ruling camp. While preparing for the presidential election, the party is expected to devote itself to pressing No's government about various scandals, including the Suso housing case.

## Election Seen as 'Severe' Judgement

*SK2603024092 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Mar 92 p 2*

[By staff reporter Pak Mu-chong]

[Text] The people gave a lesson to the uppish ruling camp once again.

The election returns were a severe judgment on what President No Tae-u's government did for the past four years.

The outcome also shows how the people think of the artificial birth of the giant Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] through the merger of the three parties in January 1990.

The people's discontent with the ailing economy combined with their disgust at the never-ending intra-party feud over its presidential candidacy caused them to turn their back on the DLP.

The 14th-term National Assembly election revived the system of "small ruling party-big opposition camp" again in four years, upsetting the three party merger that was dubbed by ruling camp leaders "a decision to save the nation."

It is no doubt that the sensational, but well expected outcome would affect enormously the political situation, particularly with nine months left until the presidential election.

Party sources said that the DP is planning to propose a joint initiation of parliamentary hearings to Chong Chu-yong's Unification National Party [UNP] that made a brilliant debut by winning 31 Assembly seats.

The DP leader still showed his absolute influence in the Honam area again by winning all the seats there, except for two in Chollapuk-to, but this also proves that he has limited support of the people.

Chong Chu-yong's UNP has appeared as an eye of the tycoon in the political arena with its surprising "victory" in the poll. The business tycoon, who has openly spoken of his "uncomfortable terms" with President No is sure to play the role of deciding vote between No and Kim Tae-chung.

The UNP's success is also believed to affect seriously the presidential contest as Chong is advocating his participation in the race.

In order to increase his political power, Chong is also anticipated to seek to invite some independent lawmakers to his party with his "exorbitant" political funds.

Four years ago, the people chose the system of "small ruling party-big opposition force," which was changed by politicians vice versa, but the people revived it again to give a historic lesson.

## DP Seeking UNP Alliance, Pre-June Elections

*SK2603015192 Seoul YONHAP in English*
*0125 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Seoul, March 26 (YONHAP)—The major opposition Democratic Party [DP], buoyed by the outcome of the general elections, will push for mayoral and gubernatorial elections before June and will seek to form an alliance with the Unification National Party [UNP], DP sources said Thursday.

The government and ruling Democratic Liberal Party had promised to regard the parliamentary elections as a litmus test of if the people wanted to hold the local elections as scheduled or postpone them, the sources said.

The ruling camp would be asked to conduct the mayoral and gubernatorial elections by the legal deadline of June, they said.

Efforts would be made to set up a meeting between DP co-leaders Kim Tae-chung and Yi Ki-taek and UNP leader Chong chu-yong, the sources said, adding that dialogue between the two party leaderships was inevitable.

The DP will also strive to embrace independents elected from constituencies in the Kyongsang Provinces to make up for its failure to earn even a single seat in the traditional stronghold of the ruling camp.

A reshuffle of key party posts will come shortly to adapt the party to the changes brought about by the general elections. The new line-up is likely to center around the selection of a vice National Assembly speaker and chairmen of assembly committees.

DP leaders believe the advancement of several former dissident reformists (such as Yi Pu-yong, Che Chong-ku, Yu In-tae, Pak Kye- tong, Sin Kye-yun and Won Hye-yong) has freshened the party's image and plan to accommodate the calls for internal reform that had arisen in the course of nominating candidates.

A highly-placed DP official said his party might put off its national convention until after the National Assembly convenes.

"Before the formal opening of the 14th National Assembly, our party will make efforts to hold the local administrative chief elections. We are considering postponing our national convention, which is to be held in May under the party statute, until after a DLP presidential candidate becomes visible," the official said.

The March 24 elections gave 149 seats to the DLP, 97 to the DP, 31 to the UNP, one to the New Political Reform Party and 21 to Independents.

## Unsuccessful Candidates Likely To File Law Suits

*SK2603013892 Seoul YONHAP in English*
*0109 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Seoul, March 26 (YONHAP)—Many unsuccessful candidates in Tuesday's general elections, charging vote rigging or miscounts, are expected to file suits with district courts, seeking court custody of ballot boxes and recounts.

Kim Tae-ho, the ruling Democratic Liberal Party's candidate in Ulsan, South Kyongsang Province, filed his application with the court for the custody of ballot boxes Wednesday, after he was defeated by a margin of 11 votes.

Kim Si-myong, a Unification National Party Candidate in Andong, North Kyongsang Province, also filed a suit after finishing second by a margin of some 7,000 votes.

Two opposition Democratic Party candidates, Yim Chae-chung and Kim Min-sok, in electoral districts in Seoul, announced that they will seek vote recounts because they lost their races by margins of only 36 and 250 votes, respectively. They claimed that they had been leading the other candidates until election officials began to count absentee ballots.

As a result of charges like these, the Democratic Party has decided to file suits demanding recounts in at least 10 electoral districts where DP candidates finished second with a margin of less than 100 votes behind ruling party candidates and where absentee ballots from military barracks appeared to have played a significant role.

Anticipating a flood of law suits from candidates and parties, the Supreme Court has instructed lower courts to report any application for the custody of ballot boxes to the nation's highest court and make sure they keep all documents such as ballots and other evidence intact.

In addition to a suit already filed based on allegations of illegal voting in a military unit by an army lieutenant, the Supreme Court is expecting a string of demands for vote recounts or even a new ballot where election law violations are suspected.

Under the election laws, candidates can file suit with the court against the chairman of the district election committee or opposing candidates within 30 days from election day for the nullification of an election.

## Stock Market Index Drops Following Elections

*SK2603031592 Seoul THE KOREA H RALD in English 26 Mar 92 p 8*

[By staff reporter Yi Kap-su]

[Text] As the ruling Democratic Liberal Party failed to capture a majority of parliamentary seats in the March 24 elections, the Seoul stock market seems to have entered a new phase.

Following the outcome of the National Assembly elections, share prices on the Korea Stock Exchange retreated substantially yesterday with the broadbased composite stock price index plunging 16.30 points to 607.83.

Most investors, fearing the political turmoil which might arise from power struggles between the weaker ruling party and the bigger opposition parties, rushed to the trading floor to dispose of their stocks at low prices.

Biggest losers were shares of banks, stockbrokerage houses, and affiliates of giant business groups, including Daewoo, Sunkyong, and Lucky-Goldstar.

Hyundai Group shares, however, soared remarkably, apparently boosted by the unexpected "great" success of the Unification National Party headed by Hyundai founder Chong Chu-yong with some of its subsidiary shares hitting the daily permissable upper limit.

On the future course of the Seoul stock market, market experts here have different opinions, though negative views seem to overwhelm positive ones.

Most analysts say that it would require a lengthy correction period for Seoul stocks to regain their strength.

They cite the reasons behind the gloomy prospects as being escalating political turmoil, a slowdown in the nation's economic growth and exports, and a tough inflationary pressure.

The government's policy to soak up a considerable portion of liquidity, which was released during the election campaign period, would also hamper the recovery of stock prices in the months ahead, they say.

To make things worse, foreign investors might restrain their active investment in Seoul stocks until the uneasy socio-political environment appears to be over and the Korean economy shows signs of recovery, market watchers say.

Rather, the Seoul stock market might face irrecoverable collapse should such negative factors disappear in the near future with the composite price index falling below the psychological Maginot Line of 600, they maintain.

Other market watchers, however, say that the aftermath of the parliamentary elections would end sooner or later because it would not change the fundamentals of the overall Korean economy, a key factor in deciding stock prices.

Investors' widespread conception that stock prices have bottomed out and the government's persistent crackdown on real estate speculation would also enliven the local bourse, which has been in deep doldrums for about three years, they say.

The government's monetary policy is also unlikely to be tougher than before as a growing number of smaller companies are on the verge of bankruptcy and large export companies face serious financial pinch.

Margin loan accounts, a major stumbling block to the recovery of stock prices, dropped to about 1.4 trillion won as of yesterday, the lowest level since June last year, casting a high possibility for a bullish market.

They maintain that the Seoul stock market would come out of its shock coming from the March 24 elections in a few days, and would head for a rally, although it is unlikely to be strong.

## Voter Turnout for 1992, 1988 Elections Compared

*SK2503014692 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Mar 92 p 2*

[Text]

**Voter Turnout**

| Assembly Seats | Eligible Voters | Votes Cast | Votes Cast (%) | Voting Rate | Voting Rate in 1988 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Seoul | 44 | 7,346,986 | 4,715,262 | 64.2 | 69.3 |
| Pusan | 16 | 2,552,674 | 1,763,761 | 69.1 | 77.7 |
| Taegu | 11 | 1,472,014 | 952,137 | 64.7 | 76.8 |
| Inchon | 7 | 1,298,965 | 850,672 | 65.5 | 70.1 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kwangju | 6 | 744,894 | 512,897 | 68.9 | 77.9 |
| Taejon | 5 | 702,916 | 475,981 | 67.7 | - |
| Kyonggi-to | 31 | 4,193,755 | 2,755,191 | 65.7 | 71.3 |
| Kangwon-to | 14 | 1,021,396 | 758,583 | 74.3 | 82.0 |
| Chungchongpuk-to | 9 | 908,751 | 679,116 | 74.7 | 83.1 |
| Chungchongnam-to | 14 | 1,228,910 | 913,833 | 74.4 | 78.8 |
| Chollapuk-to | 14 | 1,315,306 | 952,884 | 72.4 | 80.0 |
| Chollanam-to | 19 | 1,514,234 | 1,123,792 | 74.2 | 80.3 |
| Kyongsangpuk-to | 21 | 1,921,329 | 1,506,777 | 78.4 | 83.3 |
| Kyongsangnam-to | 23 | 2,458,560 | 1,867,965 | 76.0 | 79.9 |
| Cheju-to | 3 | 323,138 | 250,522 | 77.5 | 82.6 |
| Total | 237 | 29,003,828 | 20,079,373 | 69.2 | 75.8 |

*Voting rate for Taejon is blank as the city was then included in Chungchongnam-to.

## Prime Minister Discusses Nuclear Inspection Issue

*OW2403182392 Tokyo NHK General Television Network in Japanese 1200 GMT 24 Mar 92*

[Interview with ROK Prime Minister Chon Won-sik by NHK newscaster Tadashi Sonoda in Seoul; from "NHK 21 News" program; date not given—recorded; Chon's remarks are in Korean with Japanese subtitles, translated from Korean]

[Text] [Chon] I do not think current South-North Korean relations should be said to have run aground. It is true that many people had rather hasty expectations when the agreement on South-North conciliation and non-aggression was concluded between South and North Korea. Many thought everything would be resolved overnight.

But as you know, there have been no exchanges and only confrontation between South and North Korea for the past half century. Hence, it is difficult to expect everything to be resolved as soon as the people might hope.

It is also true that there are many differences of views between South and North Korea over the nuclear question. I hope that all these differences will be removed one by one, and that there will come a time when South and North Korea will be able to confirm to the world that there are no nuclear arms on the Korean peninsula by conducting nuclear inspections simultaneously. We are presently working toward that direction.

[Sonoda] In the United States there are some people with hardline views, including those calling for the bombing of nuclear facilities in North Korea. How does the Korean Government intend to deal with such hardline views coming from the United States?

[Chon] If an air attack is launched, this will mean war on the Korean peninsula. I think we have to avoid war. We feel that the nuclear issue in North Korea should be resolved by the force of world opinion and through dialogue; we believe the problem can be solved that way.

[Sonoda] Once the question of nuclear inspection is resolved, I think the next political schedule for South and North Korea will be the holding of a summit between South and North. Prime Minister Chon, what is your view on the possibility of a South-North summit being held?

[Chon] Our government thinks that it would be very effective if the top leaders of the South and North could talk face to face—to normalize South-North Korea relations and to bring about a turning point toward peaceful reunification. Particularly when we think about North Korea's system wherein all powers rest in one man, it becomes clear that many of the issues can be resolved only through summit talks. But as things stand now, our government does not feel we have to hasten with a summit. We think that as relations make further progress, the time will arrive naturally when the top leaders can meet and discuss peaceful unification of South and North Korea.

## Reunification Cost Estimated at $245 Billion

*SK2503130492 Seoul THE KOREA ECONOMIC WEEKLY in English 25 Mar 92 p 4*

[Text] It will cost the nation some $24.5 billion annually for 10 years to help increase the per capita gross national product (GNP) in North Korea to a level 60 percent of South Korea's after unification.

This estimate is contained in the Korea Development Institute's (KDI) recently published "Basic Plan for Economic Development of North and South Korea." If unification is realized in 2000, with rapid changes taking place in North Korea and positive financial support provided by the South, it will be necessary for the South to provide financial support of $23.4-24.5 billion annually until 2010.

The amount is equivalent to 3.3-3.5 percent of South Korea's GNP, according to the KDI projections.

Of the total, ordinary expenses of $15.5 billion break down into $7.6 billion for vocational training for jobless

people, $4.2 billion for medical and public assistance, $2.8 billion for underwriting foreign debts and anti-pollution measures, and $800 million for integration of educational and administrative systems.

The remaining $9 billion will be required annually for investment projects designed to upgrade the economic level of North Korea.

Particularly during the first four years, during which intensive support will be necessary, the financial requirements are estimated at $46-47.9 billion, or 8.2-8.6 percent of South Korea's GNP, each year.

## North Asks U.S. To Withdraw From UN Command

*SK2603050992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0459 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Seoul, March 26 (YONHAP)—North Korea has asked the United States, Britain, Australia and Canada to withdraw their liaison officers from the United Nations Command in Korea, a government official said Thursday.

North Korea recently sent letters signed by Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam to the four countries, demanding they remove their personnel from the command, he said, speaking on condition he not be identified.

"The North claimed in the letter that it has been on abnormal terms with the United Nations recently since the command still exists despite the adoption of a nonaggression and rapproachment agreement between the two Koreas," he said.

The official position of the countries was to keep the command intact until an inter-Korea peace agreement replaces the truce agreement in force since 1953, when the accord was signed, and they plan to send a reply to that effect to North Korea through diplomatic channels in the near future, he said.

## Undersea Optics Cable To Provide Link To PRC

*SK2503141792 Seoul THE KOREA ECONOMIC WEEKLY in English 25 Mar 92 p 5*

[Text] An undersea optics cable line will be laid between Korea and China, sources at Korea Telecom said.

Korea Telecom has agreed with China to build the line, as the current 89 satellite circuits can no longer carry the rising telecommunications volume between the two countries.

Ground will be broken next year for the lien linking Inchon with China's Guangdong Province, for dedication late in 1994, they said.

The line will have a main system and a reserve system.

As a first step, a satellite station will be built at Guangdong by next year with technical expertise and manpower from Korea Telecom.

China had originally proposed a scatter-type radio system, but eventually agreed on a satellite-type system. A third meeting on the cable will be held in Guangdong next month.

## Formal Ties Established With Azerbaijan

*SK2603004692 Seoul YONHAP in English 0638 GMT 25 Mar 92*

[Text] Seoul, March 25 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and Azerbaijan normalized ties Monday, the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

South Korean Embassy in Moscow and the Azerbaijani Foreign Ministry had exchanged documents establishing full relations between the two countries, the Ministry said.

Seoul now has formal ties with all members of the Commonwealth of Independent States except Tajikistan. South Korea plans to open relations with the single remaining republic by early next month.

South Korea now has diplomatic relations with 163 countries.

## Government, Belarus Agree To Exchange Embassies

*SK2603093592 Seoul YONHAP in English 0915 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Seoul, March 26 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea and the Republic of Belarus agreed Thursday to exchange embassies and conclude economy, science and technology cooperation agreement at an earliest date.

Visiting Belarusian Deputy Premier Nikolay Kostikov met with South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok and pledged to boost bilateral relations, especially in trade, Ministry officials said.

Kostikov invited Yi to the Belarus capital of Minsk. Yi is scheduled to tour Russia later this year, and he said he is likely to visit Minsk at that time.

Kostikov called his South Korean trip fruitful, saying he and South Korean companies drew concrete results through close consultations during his visit.

Yi said that his government is preparing its draft of the bilateral economy, science and technology cooperation pact and hopes to begin detailed text preparations as soon as possible.

## Recognition of Croatia Being Considered

*SK2603084392 Seoul YONHAP in English 0828 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Seoul, March 26 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korea told Croatia Thursday it would consider recognizing the newly independent nation in the near future.

South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok and his visiting Croatian counterpart, Zvonimir Separovic, also discussed issues of bilateral interest.

Separovic explained the domestic situation and relations with Yugoslavia, and asked Korea to consider recognizing his country. Yi said he would do so in the near future.

Croatia unilaterally declared independence from Yugoslavia in August last year and 45 nations, including Japan, the European Community and Germany, have recognized the country so far.

## Military Cooperation Discussed With Mongolia

*SK2603034392 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 26 Mar 92 p 3*

[Text] Defense Minister Choe Sae-chang yesterday discussed with R. Gavva [name as published], visiting deputy defense minister of the Republic of Mongolia, enhancement of mutual military cooperation between South Korea and Mongolia.

Gavva came here Tuesday at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Kwon Yong-hae, according to the Defense Ministry.

He will depart Seoul Sunday after making a tour of the frontline and such major industrial firms as Pohang Iron & Steed Co. and Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., the ministry added.

## Sports Official, Kyrgyz Minister Discuss Exchange

*SK2503233492 Seoul YONHAP in English 0928 GMT 25 Mar 92*

[Text] Seoul, March 25 (YONHAP)—Kim Chong-yol, chairman of the Korea Amateur Sports Association (KASA), on Wednesday met with visiting Kyrgyz Sports Minister K. Osmonaliev and discussed sports exchanges between the two countries.

Kyrgyzstan, a former Soviet Republic, sent a 12-member weightlifting delegation to South Korea for training with Korean weightlifters last week.

## Cho Sun Named Governor of Bank of Korea

*SK2603003992 Seoul YONHAP in English 0739 GMT 25 Mar 92*

[Text] Seoul, March 25 (YONHAP)—The government has appointed Cho Sun, a former deputy prime minister, governor of the Bank of Korea. He will assume his post on Thursday.

President No Tae-u is to present Cho with his letter of appointment in a brief ceremony on Thursday.

Born in 1928 in Myongju, Kangwon Province, Cho is a graduate of Seoul National University's College of Commerce and has a doctorate in economics from the University of California at Berkeley.

He taught at the Korea Military Academy in 1951-57 and then at Seoul National University through 1988, when he was made deputy prime minister and economic planning minister. He remained in this post through 1990.

## Burma

### Saw Maung Greets Bangladesh on National Day

*BK2603042292 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 0130 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Senior General Saw Maung, chairman of the State Law and Order Restoration Council and prime minister of the Union of Myanmar [Burma], has sent messages of felicitations to President Abdur Rahman Biswar and Prime Minister Begum Khaleda Zia of the People's Republic of Bangladesh on the occasion of its anniversary of Independence Day today.

### More Surrenders of Insurgents Reported

*BK2103091792 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 20 Mar 92*

[Text] More members of terrorist insurgent organizations have surrendered along with assorted weapons and ammunition at various military camps after realizing their wrongdoing and giving up their armed struggle policy. The following surrenders took place between 2 and 13 February:

Southeast Military Command: Private Tun Aung from Akauk Group of the NMSP [New Mon State Party] 111st Battalion surrendered with one M-79 launcher, 22 M-79 projectiles, and one hand grenade at Ye garrison through the Athwin village Law and Order Restoration Council.

Pvt. Sok Doe from the 1st Company of the KNU [Karen National Union] 1st Battalion surrendered at Pa-an garrison, while Pvt. Hpar Nit from the 1st Company of the KNDO [Karen National Defense Organization] 7th Battalion surrendered with one M-16 assault rifle, one AK-47 assault rifle, and two hand grenades at Kaleinaung garrison.

Mya Thwin from the ABSDF [All Burma Students Democratic Front] terrorist organization, who is a member of DAB [Democratic Alliance of Burma] Central Committee and secretary of the CRDB [Committee for Restoration of Democracy in Burma], surrendered at Kawthaung garrison.

Eastern Military Command: Pvt. Zaw Win from the SURA [Shan United Revolutionary Army] terrorist insurgent organization surrendered at Mong Nai Township Law and Order Restoration Council. Sergeant Lu Htay alias Sai Aung surrendered with one M-22 assault rifle and one .38 pistol at Mae Cha garrison.

Pvt. Sai Lon from the SURA terrorist insurgent organization surrendered with one M-16 assault rifle at Tarsan garrison, while Lance Corporal Ai Maung and a dependent surrendered along with one M-22 assault rifle at (Konpakye) garrison.

Sanet Kyaw alias Han Win Aung from the Burma Communist Party surrendered with one M-20 pistol at (Sibu) garrison.

Northern Military Command: Pvt. Tan Htin Gaw from the KIA [Kachin Independence Army] surrendered at Putao garrison, while Sergeant Nga Zaw Malin from the 3d Brigade surrendered at Bhamo garrison and Pvt. Phara from the 5th Battalion surrendered with one M-22 assault rifle at (Tingaw) garrison. Pvts. Aung Kyaw Lin and Mon Thaung Tin from the KIA Headquarters surrendered at Mansi garrison.

The 14 insurgents who returned to the legal fold between 2 and 13 February were warmly welcomed by responsible officials concerned at the garrisons.

### Commission Deregisters Youth Organization

*BK1703151392 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 17 Mar 92*

[Announcement No. 1013 of the Commission for Holding Multiparty Democratic General Elections of the Union of Myanmar [Burma], dated 17 March 1992]

[Text] Subject: Announcement on the automatic dissolution of the Patriotic Youth Organization as a political party.

1. It has been found that the Patriotic Youth Organization has been automatically dissolved following the voluntary resignation and removal in accordance with the party's constitution of a majority of central executive committee members.

2. Therefore, the Commission hereby announces that the registration of the Patriotic Youth Organization as a political party with this Commission has been annulled effective 17 March 1992.

By the authority vested in me,

Signed; Aye Maung, secretary.

## Cambodia

### Hun Sen Warns U.S. Funds Necessary for Peace

*BK2503132692 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1112 GMT 25 Mar 92*

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK March 25—Cambodian Prime Minister Hun Sen in the first visit to Washington said Tuesday [24 March] that the UN peace-keeping operation could collapse if the United States fails to pay its contribution, reports AFP.

Hun Sen arrived in Washington from Tokyo where he said that Japan had pledged to pay more than the 12.5 percent of the total cost of the massive United Nations peace-keeping operation which is getting underway in Cambodia.

The total cost of deploying about 22,000 peacekeepers and police has been estimated at two billion dollars, but

wrangling between the Bush Administration and Congress has cast doubts over whether Washington will pay its 30 percent assessment.

"Japan is ready to upgrade its contribution and is watching closely to see whether the United States will or will not come up with its own program," Hun Sen told a press conference.

He said that failure to do so could paralyse the largest peace-keeping operation in UN history.

It would pave the way, he added, for a return to power of the Khmer Rouge, one of the three factions of the Cambodian guerrilla resistance which has battled his government for the last 13 years.

"That is what we have been fighting against for such a long time," Hun Sen said.

The Cambodian leader said that the Khmer Rouge, held responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of Cambodians during a three and a half year reign of terror that ended in late 1978, were not counting on winning elections scheduled for spring 1993.

He said they had "long-term strategies ... in case the newly elected government will not be able to solve important social and economic problems."

## SRV Said Sending More War Materiel to Forces

*BK2603072092 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 25 Mar 92*

[Text] On 22 March, the Vietnamese aggressors sent many tons of assorted ammunition, including AK rounds, 60-mm and 82-mm mortar shells, 122-mm and 76.2-mm artillery shells, and 130-mm multiple rockets, to supply their forces so they can continue attacking the resistance forces.

The Vietnamese aggressors sent the ammunition from Vietnam's 5th Military Region through Route 19 via Andong Pech in Ratanakiri Province to their forces in a jungle located between O Pong Moan and Kaoh Sampeay south of Stung Treng Provincial seat.

A part of this ammunition was kept there for use in attacking the resistance forces in Stung Treng Province and the remainder was sent westward across the river for use by their forces in attacking the resistance forces in Preah Vihear Province, particularly on Rovieng- Phnum Dek battlefield on Route 12.

Until today, the Vietnamese aggressors have sent ammunition across the Vietnamese-Cambodian border into Cambodia whenever they want because nobody could check them.

The people in Stung Treng Province were very enraged by this Vietnamese violation of the agreement. They said that the Vietnamese aggressors are the source of the flame of war in Cambodia. Thus, this war can be ended only after this source of the flame of war is eradicated, that is the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] and Supreme National Council must supervise the total withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia.

The people called for the deployment of the UNTAC at Andong Pech and Stung Treng Provincial seat.

## Disarmament Refused While Khmer Rouge Armed

*BK2603071092 Hong Kong AFP in English 0641 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[By Jean-Claude Chapon]

[Text] Chum Sre, Cambodia, March 26 (AFP)—Commanders of Phnom Penh government forces fighting Khmer Rouge guerrillas in the centre of Cambodia say they will not disarm unless their adversaries do the same.

"We cannot agree to be disarmed while the Khmer Rouge are not," said Colonel Meas Yoeun, who heads a unit which he says has had almost daily clashes with Khmer Rouge forces.

"The Khmer Rouge will not stop fighting and we cannot stand here and do nothing," he said at Chum Sre, a small village about 30 kilometers (20 miles) north of Kompong Thom where his unit is based.

Yoeun said it would be impossible to disarm the Khmer Rouge. "If you take away one rifle, they will still have another two hidden in arms caches around the countryside," he said.

The United Nations peace plan for Cambodia, which began March 15 with the arrival of Yasushi Akashi, head of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC), calls for the demobilisation of 70 percent of each warring faction as well as their total disarmament.

Yoeun said he was ready to stop fighting, but at the same time the Khmer Rouge had to be totally disarmed—"which is impossible."

"If UNTAC takes away our weapons, they will attack us," he said.

The Khmer Rouge is the biggest of three factions opposed to the regime in Phnom Penh. The others are formed by supporters of Prince Norodom Sihanouk and former Prime Minister Son Sann.

Yoeun said the Khmer Rouge violated almost daily a nationwide ceasefire which went into effect in June 1991. He added that his troops had clashed with them only minutes before he met with a group of journalists, including this correspondent.

He said he would welcome an UNTAC presence in the area, but said it would have to ensure that the Khmer Rouge "will not attack our positions."

He questioned, however, whether the United Nations personnel would be able to re-occupy positions the Phnom Penh army has lost to the Khmer Rouge over the past few weeks.

In the past month Kompong Thom province has experienced the most serious ceasefire violations since last June.

An agreement to end the clashes was reached between the rival factions in Phnom Penh on Saturday, but had still not taken effect on the ground early last week, local sources and U.N. observers said.

Asked about the morale of his troops, Yoeun said they were satisfied with the new ceasefire and would respect it. But he said that if the Khmer Rouge launched fresh attacks, "then we will respond."

Chum Sre, situated along Route 12 which is regularly mined by the Khmer Rouge, has been largely deserted by its inhabitants.

Fighting in the province over the past few weeks has already led to thousands of people abandoning their homes in danger zones and taking shelter, in miserable conditions, alongside Route 12.

Medecins Sans Frontieres [Doctors Without Borders], which had planned to open two temporary clinics south of Chum Sre, has suspended the project because of the insecurity, spokesmen for the French humanitarian organisation said.

## UN Official Supports Full Dissolution of Armies

*BK2603075092 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] His Excellency [H.E.] Yasushi Akashi, special representative of the UN secretary general heading the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC], last Monday supported the FUNCINPEC [National United Front for an Independent, Neutral, Peaceful, and Cooperative Cambodia] faction's proposal for the 100- percent dissolution of the armed forces of the four Cambodian factions. Akashi went to the office of the FUNCINPEC in Phnom Penh on the afternoon of Monday, 23 March. He was warmly welcomed by Prince Sirivuth, representative of His Royal Highness Prince Norodom Ranariddh, chairman of the FUNCINPEC and member of the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC], H.E. Ung Huot, and other colleagues.

During the talks that lasted more than one hour, Prince Norodom Sirivuth on behalf of the FUNCINPEC and its chairman, HRH Prince Norodom Ranariddh, proposed that the armed forces of all Cambodian factions be dissolved 100 percent. H.E. Akashi voiced support for this proposal. He stressed that he would seek by all means to push for the 100-percent dissolution of the armed forces of all Cambodian factions, noting however that Mr. Hun Sen's faction has not yet agreed to the 100-percent dissolution of the armed forces. But he went on to say that he would do his best to achieve that goal.

Concerning the respect for the cease-fire, Prince Sirivuth said that the FUNCINPEC and the National Army of Independent Cambodia support 100 percent the cease-fire stipulated in the 23 October Paris agreement. He also proposed that the United Nations take steps to control and verifiy the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cambodian soil. Moreover, he demanded that the United Nations guarantee human rights and security in Cambodia, stressing that these two problems are causing a delay in the Cambodia peace process. Concerning the upcoming free elections, Prince Norodom Sirivuth said that to ensure that free and fair elections can take place, Cambodians must have the freedom to travel from one place to another and from one province to another with sufficient safety.

In his reply, H.E. Yasushi Akashi said that he would take all necessary measures to ensure that the Cambodian people enjoy full freedom and security in Cambodia. He stressed that he would take measures to deploy the UN peacekeeping force in Phnom Penh and the provinces throughout the country. He reaffirmed that the SNC is the legitimate organization and the sole source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period.

The talks proceeded in a cordial atmosphere permeated with a sense of fraternity. At the end of the talks, H.E. Akashi said he admired HRH Prince Norodom Ranariddh, chairman of FUNCINPEC, and wished him and the FUNCINPEC success in their mission to bring about a peaceful, independent, and sovereign Cambodia with territorial integrity.

## Sihanouk Announces April Visits to PRC, DPRK

*BK2503132992 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 24 Mar 92*

[Summary from poor reception] On the morning of 23 March His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC], and his wife visited Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province.

"Accompanying HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk and wife were His Excellency [H.E.] Chea Sim, chairman of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] Central Committee and chairman of both the National Assembly and the front's National Council, and his wife; H.E. Chea Soth, member of the Standing Committee of the CPP Central Committee; H.E. General Tie Banh, member of the Standing Committee of the CPP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, defense minister, and SNC member; H.E. Kong sam-ol, member of the CPP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers." These and many other leading officials arrived in an aircraft at Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey airfield at 0930."

"Nhim Vanda, member of the CPP Central Committee and trade minister; Neou Sam, member of CPP Central Committee and chairman of the Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey provincial party committee and people's committee; Hang Chuon, information minister; Lieutenant General Loy Sophat, deputy minister of National Security; Him Chhem, deputy information minister; and Lieutenant General Long Sopheap, commander of the 4th Military Region, cordially greeted HRH Prince Sihanouk and wife."

[Begin Sihanouk recording] Greetings to the beloved clergy, children, and compatriots. I would like to thank H.E. Chairman Chea Sim and the CPP for providing assistance and for reviving our country and Buddhism. "H.E. Chairman Hun Sen, representing their excellencies Chea Sim and Heng Samrin, the entire CPP and all of you, went to Beijing in November 1991 to invite me back." I am very happy to be back and to see our traditions and customs revived. During the tragic phase of our history, Buddhist monasteries were to our great sorrow destroyed. Thanks to the CPP's astute leadership, we are again united, our religion has been revived, and our traditions restored. "We have entered a new phase in our history under the shade of Buddhism, our state religion." We will have peace and unite to build and develop the country like it was during the Angkor era.

The United Nations has helped us to have peace and have gotten us to sign a peace agreement on 23 October 1991 in Paris. They will help restore happiness, freedom, and rights to us within a liberal democratic regime and organize elections in April 1993. "Citizens will vote every four years to elect a National Assembly which will draft laws for our state and set up a government, which is is accountable to the National Assembly. The National Assembly is the representative of the people. The people are the ones in charge of the National Assembly and the government. This is our regime called a liberal democracy."

I am very proud and happy to see that your living conditions have been restored and improved. There are many achievements in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. I will successively visit children in other areas. "For today, tomorrow, and the day after tomorrow, I am fortunate to be with the children of Siem Reap Province. I will have a chance to see you tomorrow and the day after tomorrow before returning to Phnom Penh to carry out tasks as father of the nation and representative of Cambodia at national and international levels."

Before ending this address, I would like to inform you that I will not leave you again. "However, at times I will need your for permission to leave on official and state visits as the head of an SNC delegation. For example in April, I will be going on a 10-day trip to strengthen friendship with the PRC and the DPRK. After returning home from that trip, I would like permission to be away for about two weeks for medical treatment in Beijing." Included in the delegations I am leading are H.E. Chairman Hun Sen. "The latter and his wife are currently on visits to represent our nation in Japan, the United States, and so on. Thus, I, like H.E. Chairman Hun Sen, will leave occasionally for short periods when necessary. Healthwise, I am still strong; however, doctors who used to treat me have asked to see me once a year for a comprehensive medical checkup." I will return to serve you again after that. I might be back in Siem Reap again next year. The CPP has restored my old house used in 1952 during my independence crusade.

May all the benevolent and sacred spirits look after all of you. I would like to thank everyone for organizing this ceremony. (ends Sihanouk recording]

Afterward the monks chanted blessings for the prince father for a long life and to be a protector of his children. "At 1530, the ceremony ended in a happy and most auspicious atmosphere" with people greeting the prince and his wife as they returned to their residence.

## Chea Sim Hosts Siem Reap Reception for Sihanouk

*BK2603053892 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT 25 Mar 92*

[Report on a reception held by Chea Sim on 23 March in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province for Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his royal consort—recorded]

[Summary from poor reception] "At 1830 [1130 GMT] on 23 March at [place name indistinct] in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, His Excellency [H.E.] Chea Sim, chairman of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] Central Committee, National Assembly, and National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, and his wife held a grand reception to honor His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk and his royal consort on their visit to Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province." Attending the reception were, among others, their excellencies Chea Soth, Tie Banh, Kong Sam-ol, Neou Sam, and other personages as well as foreign guests which include the ambassadors, envoys, and representatives of various international humanitarian organizations in Cambodia.

On that occasion, H.E. Chea Sim made a speech as follows:

[Begin recording] "My respects to most esteemed HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state, father of the nation, and chairman of the Supreme National Council [SNC], and the royal consort; my respects to esteemed and beloved royal highnesses; my respects to ambassadors and envoys of various major countries and international organizations [words indistinct]; esteemed and beloved excellencies, mesdames, gentlemen, ladies, and misses present here:

"I, on behalf of the CPP and Government of the State of Cambodia [SOC], would like to express profound thanks to your highness, the father of the nation, and the royal consort for paying another historic visit to this Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. I would like to thank

your highnesses, ambassadors, representatives of the international organizations, gentlemen, ladies, and misses present here for accompanying the prince father and his royal consort on this visit to Siem Reap-Angkor region.

"The CPP, SOC Government, and leaders of the Siem Reap-Angkor region have organized this reception for the prince father and his royal consort, the ambassadors, representatives of international organizations, your excellencies, madames, gentlemen, ladies, and misses [words indistinct] best wishes to the prince father and his royal consort.

"It is a historic event in this ninth decade for the CPP, SOC Government, party and people's authorities in Siem Reap-Angkor region, and people in this province to have an opportunity to extend their warmest and most intimate welcome to the prince father and his royal consort who have been called Samdech Euv-Samdech Ta [Prince Father-Prince Grandfather] and Samdech Yeay [Princess Grandmother], and to ask them not to leave their children and grandchildren again. The prince father has made the greatest and most noble feats for the Cambodian people throughout the country [words indistinct] struggled arduously to demand national independence from France. The people in Angkor region as well as throughout the country have always remembered and been grateful to the prince father who has blazed the trail of the Sangkum Reas Niyum for us to follow until today.

"In 1973, the prince father and his royal consort returned to the country and paid a visit to the Angkor Temple, Phnum Kulen, and other areas. At that time there were many difficulties. But, the prince father and his royal consort have made all kinds of sacrifices for the nation and people. At that time, there were shellings all the time, but the prince father and his royal consort tolerated all those difficulties [passage indistinct].

"I, on behalf of the CPP and SOC Government would like to express deepest thanks to the prince father for always giving justice to the SOC party and government and Cambodian people. Moreover, the prince father is the only person to lead us toward national reconciliation and peace in Cambodia, particularly to rally all Cambodian factions to end their mistrust and vengeance and to unite as one in following the prince father's path.

"As for some parties which have often claimed that foreign troops have not yet withdrawn totally from Cambodia, [words indistinct] I, on behalf of the CPP and the SOC Government, would like to appeal to all those parties which have said that foreign troops have not yet withdrawn totally from Cambodia to immediately inform the United Nations and particularly the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authorities in Cambodia] headed by H.E. Yasushi Akashi, special envoy of the UN secretary general, so that they can immediately repatriate those foreign troops from whichever places they are found.

"The leaders of Siem Reap Province as well as the people in the province who have wanted to see the prince father and his royal consort and hear the voice of our prince father are very lucky today to be able to meet the prince father, his royal consort, and his royal family in this Siem Reap-Angkor region. They are very happy. They have been strictly following the Sangkum Reas Niyum line blazed by the prince father. Moreover, leaders and people in Siem Reap Province have always respected and made every effort to effectively implement the agreement dated 23 October 1991 with 100-percent success.

"Once again, I, on behalf of the CPP and SOC Government, would like to solemnly declare that all of us will forever follow, without any condition, the prince father's Sangkum Reas Niyum line. From now on, we will do our best to make further progress under the leadership of the prince father, the cool shade for the SOC and CPP leaders and Cambodian people. I would like to dedicate all the good merits I had made to the prince father and his royal consort [words indistinct] mesdames, gentlemen, ladies, misses, artists, [words indistinct] accompanying the prince father. Thank you." [end recording] [applause]

Speaking on that occasion, HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk expressed his great elation. The following is his speech in his own voice:

[Begin recording] "I would like to salute H.E. Chairman Chea Sim and his wife whom I highly respect. My respects to their excellencies Chea Soth, Kong Sam-ol, Tie Banh, [name indistinct], and all excellencies and mesdames—outstanding leaders of the CPP and SOC Government—who have accompanied me to Siem Reap Province and the Siem Reap-Angkor town which we all love very much. My respects to the excellency the provincial governor of Siem Reap and his wife. My respects to all compatriots, children, grandchildren, and all foreign friends.

"First of all, I would like to thank H.E. Chairman Chea Sim and wife, and all outstanding colleagues, excellencies, and mesdames for kindly arranging an official visit for me and my wife to this most adorable and beloved Siem Reap Province and giving me, as H.E. Chairman Chea Sim has just said in his splendid and most significant speech, a historic opportunity to meet and reunite, as in the past Sangkum Reas Niyum era, with the compatriots, children, grandchildren, and even great-grandchildren who have never known me—their great-grandfather. These great-grandchildren have seen and known their great-grandfather now in this Siem Reap Province since my arrival. This will serve as a memory for me. I believe that tomorrow and the day after, there will be more immortal memories for me and my wife to remember forever. Therefore, I would like to extend profound thanks and warm commendation with greatest affection to H.E. Chea Sim and wife and their excellencies Chea Soth, Kong Sam-ol, Tie Banh, [Nhim] Vanda, the provincial governor and wife, and all mesdames, gentlemen, ladies, children, and grandchildren in the CPP and SOC. Wholehearted thanks to all of you in my own name and on behalf of my wife.

"I would like to thank all of you for giving me and tens of thousands of people this immortal memory. Thank you very much.

"Excellencies, mesdames, gentlemen, ladies, misses, and all beloved compatriots, children, grandchildren, and esteemed and beloved foreign friends, I would like also to take this opportunity to express thanks on behalf of the entire Cambodia to the generous countries which have sent their delegations to help us in this Siem Reap Province. Various international organizations, particularly the humanitarian organizations, have sent their delegations to stations in Siem Reap Province to help improve the livelihood of our compatriots and to assist us in rebuilding our country, particularly in the health, social affairs, humanitarian, and cultural fields—for example, the help by the Indian friends in restoring the Angkor Temple where it needed to be repaired and strengthened.

"I would like to take this auspicious occasion to express profound thanks to all those foreign friends, all those friendly countries, and all those international organizations which have come to help us after we have achieved peace to provide us with greater means and capabilities for improving our people's livelihood and building and making our new independent Cambodia prosperous to suit its name of the Land of Angkor. [applause]

"Beloved excellencies, mesdames, gentlemen, compatriots, children, and grandchildren, as H.E. Chairman Chea Sim said just now in his splendid and significant speech which greatly impressed me, since my return to the motherland, the CPP has done its best and made all kinds of sacrifices to enable me to [passage indistinct]. In 1953, after we achieved full independence, we had strived to build our country in line with the Sangkum Reas Niyum. This means that we built our country according to an independent line with our territorial integrity, national unification, and unity, thus bringing progress in various fields of national construction and improving our people's living conditions.

"Everywhere I went, in towns, in provinces, and in the countryside [words indistinct]. Although our country is small, but we have many provinces and localities. There are also many achievements made by the CPP everywhere [words indistinct]. There are also many children and grandchildren everywhere. Therefore, I must continue to visit children and grandchildren. [two-minute passage indistinct]. In sum, everywhere I went, I saw good achievements. [words indistinct] father of the nation, father of the entire Cambodia, I am neutral. But, I also have justice [passage indistinct].

"I would like to end my speech here to enable all excellencies, [words indistinct], madames, children, and grandchildren to have your meal. This is a magnificent banquet in honor of me and my wife. I would like to thank H.E. Chea Sim and his wife and the provincial governor of Siem Reap and his wife for organizing this banquet for me and my wife. Moreover, the male and female artists performed beautifully praying and wishing for happiness, well-being, and (?peace) for our people, our nation, and our country. [words indistinct] played music beautifully and danced very well to entertain your prince mother-prince grandmother and prince father-prince grandfather. You might think that I have been speaking too much. Therefore, I would like to end this speech now so that you can enjoy the food as well.

"I would like to extend best wishes to H.E. Chairman Chea Sim and his wife and Their Excellencies Chea Soth, Kong Sam-ol, Tie Banh, Vanda [words indistinct] and mesdames, ladies, children, grandchildren, great grandchildren, misses, and all (?foreign) friends. May all of you enjoy the five blessings of Lord Buddha." [end recording] [applause]

## Additional Points Covered in New Slogans

*BK2603053692 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 25 Mar 92*

["New Slogans"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted]

10. The UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia], both military and civilian, is the law-enforcer who shall implement the Paris agreement effectively, correctly, and meticulously without any bias to proceed toward permanently ending the Vietnamese war of aggression against Cambodia, thus enabling Cambodia to enjoy genuine independence, unity, peace, neutrality, and nonalignment.

11. The UNTAC and SNC are legitimate state organs during the transitional period which shall play their role very correctly as the principal authorities in implementing all points in the Paris agreement correctly and meticulously. Only by so doing can the Vietnamese war of aggression be ended and can peace be achieved for Cambodia so that it can enjoy unity, neutrality, and nonalignment.

12. The Paris agreement is the fundamental law higher than everything else in Cambodia during the transitional period, that is from the signing of the Paris agreement on 23 October 1991 to the post-election period when there will be a new National Assembly and a new Cambodian national government. The 23 October 1991 Paris agreement is the predominant law above all else because it is the outcome of the war of aggression and war of national liberation that lasted for over 13 years; the outcome of several years of diplomatic struggle; and the law which has emanated from the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, the UN General Assemby, and the 18 countries which signed it.

Only after all points of the Paris agreement are implemented effectively, correctly, and meticulously can the Vietnamese war of aggression be ended and can peace and independence be restored to Cambodia. On the

contrary, if this 23 October 1991 Paris agreement is not implemented, particularly if there is no control on the withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressor forces from Cambodia, the Vietnamese war of aggression will continue; there can be no peace in Cambodia; and the Cambodian nation and people will continue to suffer in the Vietnamese war of aggression and occupation of Cambodia.

13. The Cambodian nation and people and the people the world over should always be vigilant and strive to check all aggressive acts and perfidious maneuvers of the Vietnamese aggressors who are carrying out all kinds of activities and maneuvers to destroy the Paris agreement.

## Indonesia

### Government To Stop Accepting Netherlands Aid

*BK2503152892 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1500 GMT 25 Mar 92*

[Text] The Indonesian Government will no longer receive assistance from the Netherlands and has urged the Netherlands to relinquish its position as chairman of the IGGI [Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia]. The official statement was announced by Minister-State Secretary Murdiono to newsmen in Jakarta tonight.

According to Minister Murdiono, the government statement was contained in a letter to Dutch Prime Minister Ruud Lubbers signed by Coordinating Minister for Economics, Finance, Industry, and Development Control Radius Prawiro.

### Ruling Party Supports Aid Rejection

*BK2603094992 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0600 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Golkar, Indonesia's ruling party, has responded positively to the Indonesian Government's decision to reject aid from the Netherlands and believes that the decision was well-calculated and not just an emotional act. Golkar Deputy General Secretary Freddy Latumahina said in Jakarta today that Indonesia is a great nation and the Indonesian people do not want to be dictated to by any country.

According to Freddy Latumahina, the rejection will certainly bring about risks to the national economy. However, he is convinced that the Indonesian Government and people will manage to anticipate such risks by, among other things, asking the World Bank to convene a consultative forum between Indonesia and donor countries to replace the Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia.

More importantly, Indonesia has demonstrated to the world through the rejection that it has self-respect, which is more valuable than material aid. In spite of this, the rejection of Dutch aid does not mean that Indonesia rejects all foreign aid because the basic outline of state policies stipulates that Indonesia continues to need foreign aid as a supplement.

### Muslims Support Aid Rejection

*BK2603020292 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] The United Development Party has supported the Indonesian Government's decision to reject aid from the Netherlands and agreed that the chairmanship of the IGGI [Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia] should no longer be held by that country. Ismail Hassan Metareum, general chairman of the United Development Party, admitted during a fast-breaking function with journalists in Jakarta last night that Indonesia as a developing nation needed aid, but the aid should not be used as a political tool to exert pressure on the country.

Meanwhile, Khalid Mawardi, chairman of the Executive Board of the Nahdlatul Ulama [Association of Muslim Scholars], expressed his appreciation of the government's firm decision to reject Dutch aid. The firm stand toward the Netherlands shows that Indonesia does not accept any links between political matters and economic aid. He admitted that Indonesia would face strong challenges due to its firm stand. However, Khalid Mawardi reminded Indonesians that national sovereignty outweighed economic aid.

### Infrastructure Projects Unaffected

*BK2603020492 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Public Works Minister Radinal Mokhtar says that the government's decision to reject aid from the Netherlands was well calculated. Thus, efforts to seek sources of alternative funds for infrastructural projects are readily feasible. The Department of Public Works as a technical agency has used much foreign aid, including that coming from the Netherlands. However, the government's rejection does not mean that infrastructural projects will be totally affected.

Contacted by telephone, Minister Radinal Mokhtar made it clear that the infrastructural projects undertaken by the Department of Public Works would not be interrupted solely due to the discontinuation of the Dutch aid.

### East Timor Governor Submits Resignation

*LD2403152792 Lisbon RDP Internacional in Portuguese 1005 GMT 24 Mar 92*

[Excerpt] Governor of East Timor Mario Carrascalao handed over his resignation to the Indonesian Government on Wednesday. There are rumors in the territory that East Timor will now be governed directly by a Jakarta minister. The resignation was a legal requirement because according to Indonesian law the governor is forced to submit his resignation six months before the end of his second mandate, serving as notice of his intention. [passage omitted]

## Philippines

### Kidnappers Release Americans, Australians

*HK2603001292 Hong Kong AFP in English 0003 GMT 26 March 92*

[Text] Manila, March 26 (AFP)—Moslem bandits have released two Americans and two Australians kidnapped last week in the southern Philippine island of Mindanao, radio stations reported here Thursday.

Manila radio stations quoted sources in the Moslem community and government officials in Zamboanga city as saying that the captives were freed in Zulu province late Wednesday and placed under military costudy overnight.

An Australian protestant missionary's wife Lynette Cook and her five-year-old daughter Cheree, along with American teachers Tracy Rectanus and Carol Allen were abducted in Sulu on March 17.

The kidnappers initially demanded two million pesos (77,000 dollars) in ransom, but the Philippine government and the four victims' protestant mission refused to pay any money.

### Hostages Released in Jolo

*HK2603013392 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 26 Mar 92 pp 1, 2*

[By Alvin Tarroza]

[Text] Zamboanga City—Four foreigners kidnapped last week by Muslim bandits were released by their captors Wednesday [25 March] to the custody of Southern Command (Southcom) chief Major General Gumersindo Yap.

Earlier, a spiritual leader of the Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) said the kidnap victims would be released by their captors without any ransom.

The MNLF leader, Ustad Zain Jali, said the MNLF and the rebels negotiated for the release of the four and reached a point of agreement. If negotiations succeeded, he said, the hostages would be set free; but if not, "we (the MNLF) will conduct military operations" against them.

Tuesday last week five foreigners were kidnapped by armed men believed to be a part of a breakaway faction of the MNLF. The foreigners were American missionaries Carol Allen, 37, and Tracy Rectanus, and an Australian mother, Lynette Cook, 32, a pastor's wife, and her two daughters, Cheree, 5, and Elise, 3. Elise was later released by the kidnappers.

A military source said the three women, Cook, Rectanus, and Allen, had sent a letter to Cook's relatives in Jolo saying "we are all well and unharmed." The letter was sent through Colonel Antonio Villamor, commander of the Third Marine Command based in Jolo.

The captors last week demanded P2 million [pesos] for the release of the foreigners, but later cut the demand down to P1.5 million and then to P700,000 Tuesday when the government negotiators would not budge. The Australian and American governments had also said they would not pay for the ransom of their nationals.

Jali said it was only now, when the MNLF negotiators conducted their own talks with the rebels, that the kidnappers had agreed to release the hostages without ransom being paid in exchange.

Jali downplayed the ability of the Armed Forces to secure the release of the hostages, saying they would not be able to penetrate the area, which was under MNLF control. He urged the government side to agree to a ceasefire earlier proposed by his group. "They should agree first with our proposed ceasefire before they are allowed to operate in the area," Jali said.

Meanwhle, an AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] source who asked not to be identified said the military was ready to launch operations for the release of the hostages.

The source said the operations would be undertaken after the lapse of the 72-hour time frame the military gave itself to secure the hostages' release.

The source also said a commando group of elite soldiers trained in special rescue tactics had been sent to the island and was studying the terrain of the area where the hostages were believed to be held.

Southern Command (Southcom) spokesman Colonel Tomas Rivera Jr. however, when asked about the arrival of the commando team, declined to comment and refused to confirm or deny the report.

He said the military was preparing a contingency plan in case the negotiations bogged down. He said the 72-hour period set by the AFP was not a deadline. "We are just hoping the kidnappers will free the hostages within the period," he said. The period lapsed midnight Wednesday.

### Aquino Welcomes Safe Release

*HK2603093292 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[By Dick Sinchongco]

[Text] President Aquino has welcomed the release of the foreigners kidnapped in Jolo, Sulu. Press Secretary Horacio Paredes said the president was happy about the safe release of the two American and two Australian nationals. Paredes added that based on a report received in Malacanang, police and military operatives are presently pursuing the kidnappers.

### New Japanese Ambassador Arrives in Manila

*HK2603025792 Manila PHILIPPINES NEWSDAY in English 26 Mar 92 p 3*

[Text] Newly designated Japanese Ambassador to the Philippines Hirokazu Arai, who arrived at 1:30 p.m. yesterday to assume the post vacated by Ambassador Toshio Goto who was recalled to Tokyo after his year-long tour of duty, bared "three dimensions" of the Philippine-Japan relationship, which would "consolidate friendship and cooperative relations" between the two countries.

Arai, 62, a career diplomat, said in his arrival statement that he would like to emphasize the following three dimensions of Philippine-Japan relations:

"First, Japan hopes to further enhance its bilateral cooperations with the Philippines. In this respect, I admire the untiring efforts of Her Excellency President Aquino and the Filipino people to build a democratic and prosperous nation, in spite of the several terrible natural calamities and other difficulties recently imposed upon your country. I understand that the people of the Philippines will choose a new President soon. I hope that the genuine aspiration of the people for democracy and economic development will be well reflected in the elections, and that you will continue your efforts of nation building under the new leadership," he said.

"Second, Japan will support and encourage the Philippines' more active role in its contribution to international and regional cooperation. We are currently facing a drastic change in international relations, symbolized by the end of the Cold War and the demise of the Soviet Union. The world today is full of uncertainties. We all must join hands to build a 'new world order,' which will secure peace, freedom and prosperity for all nations. I hope that the Philippines, as a major power of ASEAN and the Asia-Pacific region, will further enhance its contribution to the international community both directly and through regional cooperation. I understand that ASEAN leaders have responded to these global changes by agreeing to strengthen their regional cooperation in economic and security areas. I fully expect that the Philippines will take valuable initiatives in those ASEAN efforts at the forthcoming PMC [expansion unknown] meeting to be held in Manila in July," he added.

"Third, Japan will seek for the Philippines' support for Japan's expanded international role. Japan, keenly aware of its responsibility to share in the establishment of the 'new world order,' will further endeavor to play a major role, not only economically but also politically. I hope that the government and people of the Philippines will understand and support such efforts by Japan. In this respect I assure you that we will always remind ourselves of our firm determination not to become a military power again which would pose a threat to other countries," Arai said.

### Imelda Vows No 'Circus' for Marcos Burial

*HK2603051592 Quezon City ABS-CBN Broadcasting Corporation DZMM in Tagalog 0400 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Italicized passages in English]

[Text] The corpse of former President Ferdinand Marcos might be brought back to the country in the middle of April. According to former First Lady Imelda Marcos, her family plans to take the body straight to Laoag, in line with the government's wishes. She said they would give it a simple burial fit for a soldier. Mrs Marcos added that they plan to bury her husband's corpse in an *interim resting place* on April 21. She vowed that they would not turn the burial into a *circus*. And she said the entire Marcos family would like to go and fetch the Marcos corpse which is now being kept in a *refrigerated vault* in Hawaii.

### Policmen Said Involved in Murder of Campaigner

*HK2603003692 Manila DWIZ Voice of the Filipino People's Radio in Tagalog 2200 GMT 25 Mar 92*

[Text] One more campaign manager of Lakas EDSA-NUCD [EDSA's Strength-National Union of Christian Democrats] presidential candidate Fidel Ramos was abducted and brutally murdered by unknown gunmen. Reports said the victim was Ponciano Mira from Bagong Silang, Bacoor, Cavite. His body was found in a garbage dump at Ibico Niyog, Bacoor on March 17 [date as heard] at around 6 am.

Reports said Mira was standing with a group of friends by his house when some armed men riding a Ford Fiera drove up and grabbed him before driving away. Philippine National Police operatives are presently hunting the suspects who have been identified as alias Boy [name as heard] and three Cavite policemen.

## Thailand

### Narong Denies Links With Narcotics Trade

*BK2603045292 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Mar 92 pp 1, 3*

[Text] Samakkhi Tham Party [STP] leader Narong Wongwan yesterday dismissed as unfounded international reports implicating him in drug trafficking.

The question was raised at a press conference where his nomination for the premiership was announced by a coalition of the STP, Chat Thai, Social Action, Prachakon Thai and Ratsadon parties.

"That's my own business. It's my duty to explain to the people. I am supposed to ignore this kind of report," Mr Narong said when asked by a foreign correspondent to comment on international press reports that his businesses are related to the drug trade.

When pressed, the Phrae MP totally denied the accusations, with STP deputy leader Athit Urairat and Prachakon Thai leader Samak Suntharawet helping him explain in English.

Dr Athit told reporters that the accusations were made without sufficient evidence.

High-ranking Thai anti-narcotics officials including Narcotics Control Board secretary-general Pol Gen Chawalit Yotman and Deputy Prime Minister Phao Sarasin agreed that there is no sufficient proof that his party leader is linked with such activities, he said.

Pol Gen Phao denied yesterday that the police and the Office of the Narcotics Control Board, [ONCB] have blacklisted Mr Narong as being among drug traffickers.

Pol Gen Phao, who is former Police Department chief and the ONCB's secretary-general, said Thai authorities have never discussed Mr Narong.

When asked if he had heard a widespread rumour that Mr Narong had been banned from entering the United States, Pol Gen Phao said he did not know.

The US Embassy had no comment on the report.

Pol Gen Phao said he congratulated Mr Narong on his election success and for being nominated by five political parties as prime minister.

Mr Narong, on principle, is most suitable because his party has the highest number of MPs.

Dr Athit said Mr Narong has business interests in tobacco and also in the resort industry in the Golden Triangle areas and that could be misinterpreted.

The allegations could be traced to the time when the Chatchai Chunhawan administration was facing a no confidence debate by the Opposition, he said.

Mr Narong was then leader of the Solidarity Party which was in the opposition.

Mr Samak, who interjected and took questions from the foreign reporter for Mr Narong, said the STP leader was linked to the allegations only because a former MP who was arrested for drug trafficking in Australia and is still serving a jail term there happens to be a member of the party which Mr Narong once headed.

That former MP, Arom Pirayaphrun, was a member of the Ruam Thai Party, which later merged with a few other parties to form Solidarity.

Mr Samak blamed the reports about Mr Narong on the foreign press which often file "false reports."

He said the coalition would not let that kind of report get in the way of the nomination of Mr Narong, which is an internal matter.

"I have already seen that this is clear enough. That's why I joined this (coalition) government," he said.

## Diplomats Said 'Stunned' by Narong Nomination

*BK2603013792 Bangkok THE NATION in English 26 Mar 92 p A2*

[Excerpts] Bangkok-based diplomats were stunned yesterday by the announcement that Samakkhi Tham Party leader, Narong Wongwan, will become Thailand's next prime minister to succeed outgoing Anan Panyarachun.

An Asean diplomat said: "It's inconceivable," while several Western diplomats simply said: "No comment."

The announcement came from the pro-military political aliance led by Narong's Samakkhi Tham Party.

A diplomat from one of Thailand's neighbouring countries said it is a sensitive issue. "It is better not to say anything," he said. [passage omitted]

The US Embassy's spokesman, contacted by THE NATION, refused to comment on the issue.

The Foreign Ministry yesterday sought to play down Washington's comment on Thailand's election, saying the poll was not held because of US pressure.

Foreign Ministry spokesman, Sakthip Krairoek, told reporters that Sunday's election was due to the desire of the Thai people and added that US military and economic assistance was too insignificant to press for the restoration of democracy.

"We have chosen our path to democracy and we did not do that for the US," he said. [passage omitted]

## Opposition Parties Question Narong's Credibility

*BK2603005192 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Mar 92 pp 1, 3*

[Text] Parties expected to make up the opposition yesterday questioned the credibility of prime minister nominee Narong Wongwan in the eyes of the Thai public and international community.

The leaders of the Palang Dharma, New Aspiration, Solidarity and Democrat parties called a press conference at Parliament House where they said they were pleased to see an elected representative nominated as premier, but harboured doubts about whether Mr Narong and his Cabinet would win people's confidence here and abroad.

They also said the coalition comprising the Samakkhi Tham, Chat Thai, Social Action, Prachakon Thai and Ratsadon parties may have been premature in nominating Samakkhi Tham leader Narong as the next prime minister.

Palang Dharma leader Maj-Gen Chamlong Simuang said the first step in forming the government was the appointment of the House and Senate Speakers.

The Senate Speaker will then need to hold talks with National Peace-keeping Council chairman Gen Sunthon

Khongsomphong on who should forward the prime minister-nominee's name to His Majesty for endorsement. The House Speaker, meanwhile should sound out all MPs on their choice of premier.

"The House as a whole must bear joint responsibility for whether the government and prime minister turn out good or bad," he said. "The NPKC will have completed its duty by then."

NAP leader Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut said he wished the government well, but added: "They can set up a government, but this doesn't mean they can stay. It will have to be accepted by the Thai people and the international community."

Solidarity leader Bunchu Rotchanasathian said he was relieved a non-MP had not been nominated for prime minister, but things remained far from settled and the political situation could change without warning.

Mr Bunchu said the government had been formed nervously and without due concern for proper parliamentary procedures.

The future of the country is worrying because of looming problems, in particular economic concerns. Local and international confidence in the new administration is paramount, he said, and its image must be impeccable.

The Palang Dharma, New Aspiration, Solidarity and Democrat parties reaffirmed their commitment to amend the Constitution to make the House Speaker the Parliamentary President and to remove the power of the Senate to join debates on no-confidence motions and the government's executive decrees.

Gen Chawalit said he was not concerned about foreign reporters' questions concerning reports of Mr Narong's alleged involvement in heroin trafficking.

He said he did not really want to talk about this issue and his group of parties hoped that those forming the government would bear in mind the benefits to the nation.

"Political etiquette dictates that if they can form a government, we will have to accept it," he said.

Democrat deputy leader Banyat Banthatthan said experience showed that international confidence was a key criterion in forming a government.

"How good a government is and its durability depends on it being able to win respect at home and internationally. This is very important and must be watched," he said.

Mr Banyat said potentially weak links among the prime minister and his Cabinet had to be avoided, and some of the new ministers caused concern because their assets had been ordered seized because of the accumulation of "unusual wealth" during their previous tenure in government.

Gen Chawalit said he did not think any of the parties at yesterday's press conference would desert their group by accepting an invitation to join the government. He said all four parties shared a similar stance and line of thinking.

Mr Banyat said the five parties forming the government would have only 195 seats or a very tenous hold on power. Even though they may have the backing of the 270 senators who can join censure debates and debates on executive decree, there were still many other important issues which could force the resignation of the government if it lost the vote.

Maj-Gen Chamlong, when asked if Mr Narong was an appropriate choice as prime minister, said Palang Dharma had outlined six prerequisites for a premier: honesty and sacrifice; public support; knowledge of, but not subservient to, the military; knowledgeable, capable and experienced; decisive; and acceptable both here and abroad.

"So you decide for yourself if he (Mr Narong) falls within these criteria. I don't want to say more. It's all up to the public," Maj-Gen Chamlong said.

## Daily Views Narong Nomination

*LD2603005392 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 26 Mar 92 p 1*

[Text] The four pro-military political parties yesterday signed an agreement to form a coalition government and to nominate Samakkhi Tham Party [STP] leader Narong Wongwan as prime minister.

The pact was announced at a joint press conference by the leaders of the STP, Chat Thai, Social Action [SAP] and Prachakon Thai Parties.

The Ratsadon Party, which had no representative at the press conference, has agreed to support Mr Narong's nomination and to join the coalition, Chat Thai leader [Air Chief Marshal] Sombun Rahong said.

"I feel honoured at my nomination by the coalition partners to be prime minister," Mr Narong said.

The 66-year-old politician said the nomination had never been in his thoughts but he will try his best to run the country with decisiveness and justice.

With support from the five parties which command a majority in the House of Representatives by holding 195 seats, Mr Narong said he considers his nomination legitimate under a democratic system.

Asked if a coalition government of 195 MPs will face stability problems, Mr Narong said the unity of members of the four biggest parties will be tested but there should be no political obstacles.

Asked whether his government will complete its four-year team, Mr Narong said he intends to stay on for four years if the government can run the country smoothly.

ACM Sombun said his party's meeting yesterday morning authorised him, party secretary-general Banhan Sinlapa-Acha and deputy leader Sano Thianthong to negotiate on the formation of the government.

SAP leader Montri Phongphanit said the four parties agreed their pact on the coalition should be in writing and signed quickly because the country should not be without a government for too long.

The parties decided to seal their preliminary agreement on the coalition because a misunderstanding could arise if it was prolonged, Prachakon Thai leader Samak Suntharawet said.

Asked if it is possible for more parties to join the coalition, he said any addition or change has to be discussed among the coalition partners.

On the question of the politicians who were deemed unusally rich being given ministerial posts, Mr Samak said the issue has been settled internally but declined to reveal details.

The four pro-military parties had kept open the choice of a non-elected premier until Tuesday when it was apparent that neither, Supreme Commander Gen Suchinda Khraprayun nor Air Force Commander-in-Chief ACM Kaset Rotchananin were willing to accept the post.

Well-informed political sources said the four parties reached their final agreement to be coalition partners early yesterday morning after a lengthy discussion and the "green light" from NPKC [National Peace-Keeping Committee] leaders.

The military leaders pledged their support for the group on condition that none of the politicians declared "unusually wealthy," who had their assets seized, are appointed to the Cabinet.

The military also asked to be "consulted" on the appointment to the Finance, Defence and Interior portfolios, the sources said.

The coalition, the sources said, will be limited to the four parties plus Ratsadon bringing their total support in the Lower House to 195 seats.

It is expected that Chachoengsao MP Athit Urairat will be nominated as House Speaker, although the politician personally prefers the Foreign Affairs portfolio in which he served before the Chatchai Chunhawan administration was overthrown, the sources said.

The rival alliance of the New Aspiration Party, Democrats, Palang Dharma and Solidarity, which have 163 parliamentary seats combined, has apparently lobbied intensively to form a coalition government with an MP as its head.

Sources said there have been attempts by the NAP-led alliance to pull Chat Thai into its ranks to form a coalition led by NAP leader Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut but the move failed.

Mr Samak said the whole process of establishing the government will be completed within two weeks.

He expects the formal opening of Parliament by His Majesty the King could take place on Friday on Monday and the House Speaker and deputies could be elected the following day.

After sounding out political parties on the nomination for the premiership, the House Speaker will meet NPKC chairman Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong to convey the nomination, he said.

The Constitution makes the House Speaker the person to countersign a Royal Command appointing the prime minister but it authorises the NPKC chairman to do the job before the council hands over power to a civilian government.

Before presenting the nomination to the King for appointment, advice might have to be sought from the Privy Council on whether it should be done together by the NPKC chairman and the House Speaker or by the chairman alone, Mr Samak said.

After the appointment, the prime minister will start forming his Cabinet, he said.

Chat Thai Party sources said the party wants the Transport and Communications, Industry and Education portfolios.

Mr Banhan is tipped to head the Education Ministry, while the Industry post could go to either former Prime Minister's Office minister Kon Thappharangsi or Pongphon Adireksan, son of party advisory chairman Pol Gen Praman Adireksan, the sources said.

Mr Samak yesterday denied the four parties have received any request from the NPKC to reserve some key portfolios for the military.

## Asa 'Displeased' by U.S. Official's Aid Remarks

*BK2603131692 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] Speaking with reporters today, Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin expressed displeasure with the U.S. State Department spokeswoman's remarks on the resumption of U.S. assistance to Thailand. He said he told the U.S. charge d' affaires during a meeting this afternoon that he was displeased by the spokeswoman's remarks which congratulated Thailand for the general elections and tied it to U.S. aid. Asa said U.S. aid to Thailand was only worth 14-20 million baht or 20 to 30 times less than Thailand's aid to neighboring countries. He said U.S. aid to Thailand is a small matter. He added it would have

been all right if the spokeswoman had merely congratulated Thailand for the elections. She should not have tied it with U.S. aid, it was not necessary, he said. The foreign minister said this behavior on the part of the United States has usually caused U.S. aid to fail. He said the U.S. charge d'affaires has agreed to convey his views to the U.S. State Department.

## Vietnam

### Possible MIA Remains Found in Mountain Area

*BK2603105092 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] The head of the U.S. MIA Office in Hanoi has made public that three sets of remains, possibly of Americans, were found by the tribes in the mountainous region in Vietnam. These sets of remains will be brought to the U.S. for identification.

### Commentary Decries U.S. 'Threats' Against Libya

*BK2603051892 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 24 Mar 92*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The United States has threatened to attack Libya. The U.S. administration has urged all Americans living in Libya to leave the country.

After six years, when the air attacks against Libya were conducted by the United States, on Monday the United States declared to conduct military assault against the country. According to the United States, the reason for its acts against Libya are that the latter has refused to hand over two Libyans in connection with the blowing up of a Pan Am airliner in late 1988.

Meanwhile, taking advantage of a crisis between France and Libya, the United States involved France in its anti-Libya campaign. In the words of a spokesman for the U.S. State Department, at present the United States, Britain, and France have decided to issue a resolution demanding a United Nations sanction against Libya. This resolution comprises a ban on all Libyan air flights and economic and diplomatic embargos against the country.

Right after the United States raised the question of the bombing of its Pan Am airliner, Libya has affirmed that there has been no terrorist training center on its territory. It also made known that it is ready to create favorable conditions for a UN investigation and wished for talks with the United States to solve the crisis. However, the United States has rejected all Libya's proposals. It continues to urge other countries to join in its military attacks against Libya.

This is not the best way to settle the issue, especially now that the current trend is against the use of force to solve disputes.

The foreign ministers of the Arab League countries have called on the UN Security Council not to adopt economic, military and diplomatic punitive measures against Libya. They also asked the Security Council to help solve the crisis between Libya and the United States through negotiations and intermediaries.

Vietnam supports this proposal and wishes that the United States renounces its threats against Libya and sits down for negotiations with Libya to settle outstanding issues between the two countries.

### Commentary Denounces U.S. Pressure on Iraq

*BK2603083092 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 25 Mar 92*

[Station commentary]

[Text] The situation in the Gulf region has become tense again, with prospects for continued instability and complicity.

After the Gulf war was over the United States and its allies withdrew part of their military forces from the Middle East. However, the United States left behind about 25,000 troops and up-to-date weapons there. At the same time the U.S.-led alliance imposed sanctions against Iraq. For its part, Iraq has repeatedly declared its readiness to abide by the UN resolutions allowing UN inspectors to come to that country to enquire into the scrapping of facilities for chemical and nuclear arms production.

Reports said in recent days, particularly since the start of primary elections in the United States, the U.S. Government has been feverishly preparing for another war against Iraq. In mid-March more American military aircraft and warships have been dispatched to the Gulf region, boosting U.S. troop strength there to 27,000.

THE NEW YORK TIMES on 19 March reported that the Pentagon has handed over to the U.S. President a plan for another military attack on Iraq. The paper predicted possible multiphase U.S. attacks on Iraq late this week if the latter fails to abide by the UN resolutions before its 26 March deadline.

U.S. military activities in the Gulf are causing tensions and public concern about another flareup of regional conflicts with unpredictable consequences.

### Japanese Vice Minister Continues Visit

#### Views Bilateral Relations

*BK2603051692 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 25 Mar 92*

[Text] Vice Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa of Japan continued his working visit to Vietnam on Wednesday.

Mr. Koji Kakizawa arrived in Vietnam last Saturday. He visited Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City as well as some

economic establishments in this country. During a meeting in Hanoi with the Japanese press Premier Vo Van Kiet said he appreciated Japan's positive contribution to peace and prosperity in Asia and the Pacific. He also said he hoped relations between Vietnam and Japan would develop further in the interest of the two peoples. The Japanese vice foreign minister congratulated Vietnam on its successful reform as well as its friendly attitude toward all countries in the world. He welcomed in particular the many acts Vietnam had done toward normalization with the United States and said he hoped the process would soon come to a good end.

Regarding relations between his country and Vietnam, Mr. Koji Kakizawa said he believed they would be further promoted. During his stay in Vietnam Mr. Kakizawa attended the inauguration of the Japan-Vietnam Friendship House whose construction was financed by the Japanese Government. Speaking in an interview with the Voice of Vietnam radio, Mr. Koji Kakizawa said:

[Begin recording in Japanese fading into English translation] The Japanese Government is ready to cooperate with Vietnam for economic development, including Japanese aid programs for Vietnam. The Japanese vice foreign minister also said during his visit to Vietnam he saw that many private Japanese are having projects with Vietnam in the fields of power, upgrading of airports, seaports and big factories. He said he hoped that with assistance from the Vietnamese Government Japanese companies will play a more active role in Vietnam.

Mr. Koji Kakizawa noted that the Vietnamese people are industrious. He said he believed that if Vietnam could promote its dynamism it could become a prosperopus and strong country in Southeast Asia by the end of the 20th century. [end recording]

### Received by Le Quang Dao

*BK2503160192 Hanoi VNA in English 1424 GMT 25 Mar 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 25—Chairman of the National Assembly Le Quang Dao today received here visiting Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Koji Kakizawa.

Chairman Le Quang Dao highly valued the active contributions of the Japanese people, government and Diet to peace and development in the Asian-Pacific region and in the world. He expressed his hope that the relations between the two countries and the two nations would further develop.

Mr. Koji Kakizawa conveyed an invitation of Speaker of Japanese House of Representatives Yoshio Sakurauchi to Chairman Le Quang Dao to visit Japan.

### Vo Van Kiet Receives UNESCO Director

*BK2103071692 Hanoi VNA in English 0635 GMT 21 Mar 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 21—UNESCO Director-General Federico Mayor, who has been on a visit to Vietnam since Wednesday, was received by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Van Kiet yesterday.

During the reception, Chairman Vo Van Kiet described Mr Mayor's visit as a significant event at a time when Vietnam was making fast progress in reforms in many aspects of life. He noted with satisfaction that UNESCO-funded cooperation projects had contributed a great deal to the development of science, education, culture and information in Vietnam.

On his part, the UNESCO director general said he had gained better understanding of Vietnam through this trip. He said he also had a better knowledge of Vietnam's needs and that Vietnam had cooperated very efficiently with UNESCO for world peace and development.

Yesterday evening, Mr Mayor and Vietnamese Vice Chaiman of the Council of Ministers Nguyen Khanh signed an aide-memoire on the results of the working sessions between the UNESCO delegation and the concerned offices of Vietnam. The UNESCO director general also signed with chairman of the Vietnam UNESCO committee Nguyen Dy Nien and head of the Institute of Informatics Professor Doctor Bach Hung Khang an agreement to establish a UNESCO regional institute on informatics technology.

Present at the signing ceremony, on the Vietnamese side, were Vice Chairman of the State Planning Committee [passage indistinct], and the vice chairman of the Vietnam UNESCO committee. On the UNESCO side were Mr. H. Ahmed, director of the UNESCO Principal Regional Office for Asia and the Pacific; Mr David Smith, UNDP resident representative in Vietnam; and other members of the UNESCO delegation.

### Visit Strengthens Vietnam-UNESCO Cooperation

*BK2103151392 Hanoi VNA in English 1444 GMT 21 Mar 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA March 21—At the invitation of the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Mr. Federico Mayor, director-general of UNESCO visited Vietnam from 18 to 21 March 1992.

The director-general was met by the chairman of the national commission of Vietnam for UNESCO, Mr. Nguyen Dy Nien. During his visit the director-general paid courtesy call to the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Mr. Vo Van Kiet, he held meetings and working sessions with the vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and the chairman of the National Committee for Culture Development, Mr. Nguyen Khanh; the minister for foreign affairs, Mr. Nguyen Manh Cam,

and the chairman of the Vietnamese National Commission for UNESCO Mr. Nguyen Dy Nien.

The director-general also had working sessions with relevant ministries and institutes of Vietnam related to UNESCO fields of competence including the Ministry for Education and Training, the Ministry for Culture, Information and Sports, the Vietnamese Centre for Scientific Research, the Vietnam News Agency, the Institute for Scientific and Technological Information and the Hanoi University. The director-general also visited several historical and cultural sites .

Vietnam takes this opportunity to express to the director-general her high appreciation of UNESCO for encouraging achievements attained in recent years [words indistinct] effective and practical co-operation between Vietnam and UNESCO through various cooperative programmes and projects. On his part, the director-general of UNESCO welcomes positive efforts made by Vietnam in her co-operation with UNESCO, and thanked the Vietnamese authorities for the opportunities given to him to gain better understanding of the Vietnamese situation in its current renovation in general and urgent needs of various ministries and institutions participating in UNESCO's activities in particular.

UNESCO and the government of Vietnam agreed to further strengthen their co-operation in a variety of fields, in the field of education, UNESCO will continue to extend its assistance to Vietnam in the implementation of education policy, and through mobilizing the international community for the renovation of its education and training system as well as its vocational education system.

In line with the exchange progammes which already exist among universities in Vietnam and abroad, it is also agreed that these activities should further be developed including through Vietnam's participation in the UNITLIN scheme.

In the field of science and technology, UNESCO and Vietnam agree to further strengthen their co-operation, especially in the field of advance science and technology. UNESCO will assist Vietnam to broaden its international and regional exchanges on issues related to these fields. UNESCO takes special note of Vietnamese environmental issues as a national priority.

In the field of culture, UNESCO will assist Vietnam in creating favourable conditions to broaden and strengthen her relations and co-operation of cultural exchanges, especially in Asia and the Pacific. Taking fully into account a high prioity accorded by Vietnam to safeguard the cultural heritage of Hue, UNESCO considers it important to explore all possibilities of revitalizing an international campaign for Hue.

UNESCO will also assist Vietnam in seeking international funding sources for the implementation of a project on the protection of the old sector of Hanoi.

In the field of communication, UNESCO undertakes to provide further assistance to Vietnam in the fields of training of information and communication specialists and establishing data banks pertaining to COMNET.

UNESCO appreciates the active role played by the Vietnamese National Commission for UNESCO, in order to further enhance the effectiveness of its activities, UNESCO will provide assistance to the National Commission for improving office-support facilities and collection and processing of information.

Vietnam and UNESCO agree to share information and experiences in order to strengthen and develop activities of UNESCO clubs and associations in Vietnam.

## Do Muoi Speaks at Opening of National Assembly

### First Part of Speech

*BK2503101792 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Mar 92*

["First part" of speech by Do Muoi, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, at the opening of the Eighth National Assembly's 11th session in Hanoi on 24 March—read by announcer]

[Text] Dear members of the presidium and National Assembly deputies, dear comrades and friends:

On behalf of the CPV [Communist Party of Vietnam] Central Committee Political Bureau, I warmly welcome the deputies to the 11th session of the Eighth SRV National Assembly.

At this session, the National Assembly will adopt the revised constitution of the SRV as a basic legal document of the nation. This is a historic event, as the ongoing renovation initiated and guided by the CPV since the beginning of 1986 needs to be more diversified and comprehensive to take our country to a new level of development.

Dear comrades and friends, as far as the revolutionary lines of the Vietnamese socialist revolution are concerned—thanks to the third, fourth, fifth party congresses and especially the sixth and seventh party congresses—there have been important moves to adjust and supplement major approaches, orientations, and forms and development steps, so as to attain the increasingly well-defined objectives. We have gradually overcome those serious and prolonged mistakes in major policies, strategy, and work implementation. This will tide the country over the socioeconomic crisis.

After more than five years of renovation, thanks to the extraordinary efforts of the people nationwide, we have gained many initial yet very important achievements in various areas. New policies on socioeconomic activities, national defense and security, foreign relations, and the promotion of democracy have increased the social management efficiency of the administration at various

levels. It has also maintained political stability, and improved the dynamism and creativity of the people of all strata in society. These are the lively and encouraging signs that are altering the face of the country. These positive changes also testify to the correctness of our renovation line.

However, we still have to overcome many of the country's difficulties. Life constantly poses new demands. At present, the general situation not only demands but also allows us to support severe economic reform while stepping up renovation more uniformly and comprehensively, especially with regards to the political system, the assurance of democratic liberties, renovating the state apparatus, and gradually building a law-governed state so it will truly become the state of the people, by the people, and for the people.

To carry out this important work, we should make basic and comprehensive amendments to the 1980 Constitution, and revise and supplement stipulations which are no longer suitable. This is an urgent demand made on the entire party, people, and especially the National Assembly—the state's highest organ of power and the sole body with constitutional and legislative rights.

As the state's highest legal document, the revised constitution institutionalizes the revolutionary policies of the Communist Party of Vietnam in its platform for national construction in the transition to socialism and its strategy for socioeconomic stabilization and development until the year 2000. It also serves as a judicial foundation for national construction and defense.

We warmly welcome the active participation of our compatriots of various strata throughout the country, as well as all echelons and sectors and National Assembly deputies. They have participated with a sense of mastery and responsibility and have contributed many important suggestions to the revised constitution, thus making it a product of wisdom of the entire people, one that manifests the will and aspirations of our compatriots nationwide.

The constitution amendment committee has carried out its work solemnly, scrupulously, collectively, and democratically. While soliciting the views of the public, the committee has made adjustments and supplements to the draft revised constitution for submission to the National Assembly for consideration and decision at this session.

I would also like to tell the distinguished guests and National Assembly deputies that, with a sense of full responsibility over this extremely important issue, the second plenary session of the seventh party Central Committee have discussed and reached similar views on various standpoints and basic guidelines on constitutional amendments. Meanwhile, the party Central Committee Political Bureau has been informed regularly of the work on the constitutional amendments and has repeatedly discussed and reviewed various major issues on the fundamental contents of the revised draft constitution.

Basically, the Political Bureau agrees with the draft constitution that will be presented to the National Assembly today. The Communist Party of Vietnam suggests that the National Assembly carefully examine the revised draft constitution so that accurate and final decisions can be made to fulfill the people's expectations.

Distinguished guests and comrades: Power is centralized in all constitutions. Some 33 years ago, in a report on the draft 1959 constitution, President Ho Chi Minh raised the question: To whom does the administration belong to and whose interests does it serve? This question determined the contents of the constitution.

In our society, we continue to affirm that all power stems from the people. The people are the true masters of the country and our state is of the people, by the people, and for the people. Our administration has come into existence from the victory of the revolution. In the long struggle for national independence, construction, and defense, which was rife with sacrifices, dangers, and hardships under a party leadership founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh, our administration has been of the people, by the people, and for the people. It has united and rallied broad segments of all classes in the community of Vietnamese nationalities on the basis of the worker-peasant-intellectual alliance.

President Ho Chi Minh warned us against the defects of some types of administration which he said should not exist in our country. He demanded that state employees knew how to rely on, serve, stay close, and listen to the people, no matter their positions. They had to be close to the people and be their true and faithful servants. Ho Chi Minh's thought is clearly manifested in Chapter I of the revised draft constitution which stipulates the SRV's political system.

The people will exercise their mastery through a representative system by using their right to vote for their representatives in state affairs. Those selected as deputies will come from the people and serve the people. Their responsibility and authority are entrusted by the people who regularly supervise the activities of deputies. Obviously, National Assembly deputies must be loyal to the socialist Vietnam Fatherland and carry out renovation to make the people rich and the country powerful. They should be generally knowledgeable and have the ability to implement their duties as National Assembly deputies. They should participate in deciding the important issues of the country, possess good qualities and ethics, abide by the law exemplarily, and enjoy the people's confidence as specified in the amended bill on electing National Assembly deputies, which is presented at this session.

The amended law on electing National Assembly deputies must stipulate guarantees for the people to exercise their most fundamental right to vote and freely choose their representatives to the highest organ of state power. It must also entrust them with the responsibility and authority to participate in deciding on the paramount

issues of the country and vital issues concerning every citizen such as their livelihood, job, democratic rights, freedom, equality, and social justice.

Along with representative democracy, it is necessary to pay attention to direct democracy which allows the people to participate in formulating laws and organizing the implementation of state laws and policies.

The revised draft constitution strictly stipulates the duties and reponsibilities of the deputies to their voters. It specifies the people's supervision over deputies and also allows for their impeachment when they no longer have the people's confidence. This is the basis of our electoral system.

It is not easy to perform the noble task of a delegate elected to the highest organ of state power. In eight legislatures over 46 years, National Assembly deputies have upheld their responsibility to the people when deciding on the paramount issues of the country. The activities of the National Assembly have become increasingly practical and effective in promoting democracy. However, for many reasons, its operations have not adequately reflected the democratic and spirited activities of the entire society. The primary reasons are that the role of the National Assembly has not been correctly realized, its operational results are still low, and its deputies have not effectively used their abilities to meet the requirements of the real situation and the aspirations of the people. This situation must be overcome.

Deputies and all committees of our National Assembly must gradually operate regularly, improve the quality of their activities and implement more effectively the functions of the highest organ of state power, the most important of which are legislation and supreme supervision over all state operations. This policy conforms to national development requirements. However, the real situation has prevented us from doing it all once. We must steadily and gradually build our country into a legal socialist state.

On the strength of the amended constitution and the new electoral law to be passed in this Eighth National Assembly session, we are convinced that voters countrywide, including millions of youths of both sexes and those who will be voting for the first time, will fulfill their duty and exercise their noble right as citizens. With clear-mindedness, they will select their representatives for the Ninth National Assembly. These deputies must devote themselves to the country and the people, to remain worthy of the confidence of all compatriots countrywide.

The Ninth National Assembly will continue the country's renovation process. It will enhance the various elements to deepen the uniform and comprehensive renovation of the economic structure, its management mechanism, and the political system.

Dear distinguished guests and comrade deputies: In the revised draft constitution, our democracy also covers another important area. This involves the democratic rights of freedom and equality of citizens, and the human rights of all members of the society. In our society, the people are at the center of all strategies, plans, and policies of the party and state.

As a democratic society, our state with its legal system and operational machinery must be able to create a mechanism to ensure that deputies can exercise their authority and responsibility when they decide on all the fundamental and important issues of social life. It must reflect the will and aspiration of the people and take the interests of the people of all strata, nationalities, and areas throughout the country into account.

Moreover, a true democracy must ensure a favorable environment for each individual so that he can develop his own interests and those of society and the country. Obviously, this is not a simple process. Each country must struggle to achieve this noble ideal through its creativity; it cannot be copied from dogmas. In Vietnam, the path of genuine freedom for each individual went through a long struggle against feudalism, colonialism, and imperialism. This fight for fundamental national rights has been the greatest influence of the times. As President Ho Chi Minh pointed out in our country's declaration of independence: All nations in this world are born equal. They all have the right to live and to be happy and free.

Through the heroic and courageous struggle to liberate the nation and the class, the ideals of freedom, democracy, and human rights for each individual has now been imbued deeply among people of all strata. President Ho Chi Minh's thought has always been clear and consistent, from the Annamite people's demand in June 1919 to the Declaration of Independence on 2 September 1945. The three constitutions in 1946, 1959, and 1980 and this revised draft constitution have solemnly asserted that, in the SRV, human rights in the political, civil, economic, cultural, and social domains are respected and protected by law.

The draft constitution correctly reflects what President Ho Chi Minh once said: For many long years, together with our army and people, our party has bravely struggled and made sacrifices to regain for the laboring people the right to be masters of the country. Therefore, today, all the laboring people, both manual and intellectual, should clearly realize that it is they who are the masters of the country. As we have regained the right to mastery, we should completely fulfill our duty as masters.

We should understand freedom in its true sense. Freedom does not mean that everyone can do everything he wants. Freedom always has its own limits. These limits are the legal and legitimate interest of each member in the community—the interest in development and progress of the entire society.

The law stipulates various democratic liberties which are not based on the desire of any individual or any group of

people but rather on realities and on the level of economic, cultural, and intellectual development of the society. The law should conform to the economic and cultural background of a society. We should be aware of these things if we are to correctly understand the law and comply with it. By respecting and scrupulously complying with the constitution and the law, we as citizens are exercizing our legitimate liberties.

## Conclusion of Speech

*BK2503144792 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Mar 92*

["Remaining part" of speech by Do Muoi, general secretary of the CPV Central Committee, at the opening of the Eighth National Assembly's 11th session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi on 24 Mar—read by announcer]

[Text] Dear distinguished guests and comrades, while making amendments to the constitution and implementing the revised constitution, we must strive to significantly reform our state apparatus. This important task must be carried out promptly. The revised constitution to be adopted by the National Assembly at this session will serve as a legal foundation for this task.

In the face of the new requirements the current renovation undertaking demands, there are many good points in our state apparatus that should be consolidated as well as shortcomings and weaknesses that should be overcome. These include the poor organization of our state apparatus, which is cumbersome and ineffective; the authority and responsibility of state agencies and the coordination between state organs that have not been fully legalized; and persistent bureaucratism and corruption. For this reason, it is necessary to make our state apparatus compact and effective. Efforts must also be made to enhance the effectiveness of social management, to build socialist democracy, strengthen the legal system, and create a mechanism to curb and eliminate negative phenomana in the management of state affairs and social life. We must ensure that the superstructure can satisfactorily promote and accelerate production forces and that the infrastructure can further develop, thereby helping to stabilize political security, firmly maintain social order and safety, and ensure social justice.

We must carry out reform according to the principle of attaching the highest state authority to the National Assembly. This should be done while adhering to the division of work and responsibility of the National Assembly, the government, the Supreme People's Court, and the Supreme People's Organ of Control to ensure that each agency has its power, function, and authority according to the stipulations of the constitution. This will enable them to closely coordinate with one another and to become the combined strength of the state authority. All state agencies must be organized in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism. All important issues must be collectively discussed and resolved, while the authority and responsibility of individuals should be clearly defined.

The Seventh CPV Central Committee's Second Plenary Session has carefully reviewed this issue and asserted that the renovation undertaking in general, and the reform of state apparatus in particular, must be carried out positively, urgently, and carefully with firm measures to maintain and enhance political stability. These tasks must be carried out by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism and Ho Chi Minh Thought, taking into consideration the reality of the nation, using experiences of the past on building the Vietnamese state, and the the experiences of the modern world.

Dear distinguished guests and comrades, the world is changing swiftly and in a complicated manner. Although this means more difficulties for Vietnam, it has brought about new opportunities. We are striving to overcome the socioeconomic crisis soon, to speed up renovation, and create the foundations for the nation to progress further in the days ahead. This is the aim of our party, state, and people at present.

During the past, implementing the foreign policy of independence, sovereignty, and openness set by the Seventh CPV Congress and the National Assembly, we have scored initial yet very important achievements beneficial to the cause of national construction. This has contributed positively to the common struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress in the world. These achievements show that our party and state foreign policy is correct, formulated at the right time, has been promptly applied, and effectively implemented. This has helped enhance Vietnam's prestige and its role internationally, thereby contributing gradually to creating favorable international conditions for building and defending the fatherland.

This will be an important prerequisite for us in continuing our diplomatic activities in the days ahead according to the motto: firmly maintaining principle while adopting a flexible attitude to suit the changing international situation and the unique conditions of our country. Our policy is also aimed at expanding relations with all countries and exploiting all possibilities in cooperation with other nations for mutual development.

Dear distinguished guests and comrades, the Communist Party of Vietnam is profoundly aware that the most important issues, given the current national situation, are to continue to advance the comprehensive renovation of social life, and to renovate the essence of the party's leadership activities, and its leadership methods.

Just as President Ho Chi Minh had put it, our party is the ruling party when it performs its function of ruling society. The Communist Party of Vietnam is aware of its important duty before the nation. The party always demands that its various organizations, especially party committee echelons, be self-disciplined under the people's supervision. The CPV operates within the framework of the constitution and the law. All party members

should live and work according to the constitution and the law. All of these have been stipulated in the party's statutes and platform. The party's leadership has been recognized by our people's highest representative—the National Assembly—and has been noted in the Constitution.

The CPV pledges to do its utmost to deserve this recognition. When this becomes constitutionally institutionalized, we should create a favorable political and judicial environment for the people to exercise their supervisory right. In reality, I think that if we are led by the party, we will be able to do this. This will benefit not only the party, but also the country as a whole. This is an important issue. We will certainly be able to find the correct and best way to do this. Through this, we will consolidate the party to make it steadfast and clean, while striving to strengthen ties between the people and the party so that the party truly deserves the people's trust.

Dear distinguished guests and comrades, this session is the last session of the Eighth National Assembly and deputies will soon end their term. With the adoption of the revised constitution, all deputies will have completed their glorious tasks, thus significantly contributing to accelerating the renovation of our nation. During this term, all personages and deputies have developed their capability and intelligence to participate positively in National Assembly activities. They have decided on major issues of the nation, and contributed greatly to important achievements in the renovation.

On behalf of the CPV Central Committee, I highly commend and thank all personages and comrades for their efforts. I wish you all good health and the 11th session of the Eighth National Assembly success.

## Reportage on National Assembly Session

### 25 Mar Session Reported

*BK2503142492 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Mar 92*

[Text] This afternoon, 25 March, the 11th session of the Eighth National Assembly held its plenary session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi. Phung Van Tuu, vice chairman of the National Assembly, directed the session. At this session Le Quang Dao, chairman of the National Assembly, delivered a report on the amended bill on organizing the National Assembly and the amended bill on electing National Assembly deputies. Mrs. Ngo Ba Thanh, head of the judiciary committee of the National Assembly, delivered an investigative report on these two amended bills.

This morning National Assembly deputies held a group meeting to discuss the amended bill on organizing the National Assembly and the amended bill on electing National Assembly deputies.

### Session Issues Communique No 2

*BK2503152692 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Mar 92*

["Communique No 2" on the activities of the Eighth National Assembly's 11th session]

[Text] The National Assembly held a plenary session at the conference hall on the afternoon of 25 March 1992. National Assembly Vice Chairman Phung Van Tuu presided over this session.

The National Assembly heard:

1. National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao deliver a report on the draft of the revised law on the organization of the National Assembly; and Mrs. Ngo Ba Thanh, head of the National Assembly Legal Committee, deliver an investigative report of her committee on this draft law.

2. National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao delivered a report on a draft of the revised law on the election of National Assembly deputies; and Mrs. Ngo Ba Thanh, head of the National Assembly Legal Committee, deliver an investigative report of her committee on this draft law.

On 26 March 1992 there will be group discussions by National Assembly deputies in the morning and the National Assembly will hold a plenary session at the conference hall in the afternoon.

### 26 Mar Session Reported

*BK2603064892 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 26 Mar 92*

[Text] After hearing National Assembly Chairman Le Quang Dao's report at yesterday afternoon's session on the draft laws on organization of the National Assembly and on elections of National Assembly deputies, this morning, 26 March, the deputies studied documents on those two draft laws. This afternoon, the National Assembly will work in the conference hall to discuss amendments to the 1980 Constitution.